The Waterford Chronicle.

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

No. 565. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1830. *Price* 6*d.*

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the late Miss MARY ANN REDMOND, of Dungarvan, are required to pay, without delay, to her Executors, MICHAEL LENIHAN and GARRETT REDMOND, of Dungarvan; and all those to whom she was indebted are required to furnish their Accounts, in order to have them paid.

November 29, 1830.

WOOLLEN AND HAT WAREHOUSE,

BROAD-STREET.

MURPHY, CURTIS, & CO.

HAVE just received a large and extensive assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of every shade and quality, amongst which are extra Double-Milled Blue, Brown, Olive, Drab, and Oxford CLOTHS, &c. &c. &c.; also, Kerseys, Coatings, Naps, and Petershams, &c. &c. Ladies' CLOTHS, of the most fashionable colours, in great variety; and WAISTCOATINGS of the newest kind, all of which, with recent arrivals to them, shall be sold at the most REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—The selling price, as usual, marked, in *plain figures*, from which no deviation can be made.

Waterford, December 3, 1830.

FOR COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMAS, &c.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED, under the immediate Patronage of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each.

This invaluable Medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness in the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed Phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration. Those who are troubled with that unpleasant Tickling in the Throat which deprives them of Rest night after night, by the incessant Cough which it provokes, will, by taking one Dose, find immediate relief, and one Bottle in most cases will effect a Cure. Numerous cases have come to the Proprietor's knowledge, where young people have been troubled with Coughs, Spitting of Blood, and gradual wasting away, with every appearance of going into a Decline, who, by taking TWO or THREE BOTTLES, have been entirely cured. In Asthmas, Chronic Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., no pen can describe the wonders that have been performed by this invaluable Medicine. Many, who for many years have been unable to lie down in their Beds without danger of being choked by an accumulation of Phlegm (which invariably causes a dreadful Cough) and others, who with difficulty could breathe at all in a recumbent posture, have, by taking ONE DOSE of this excellent BALSAM, been enabled to lie down comfortably in their Beds. But the Testimonials of those who have experienced its wonderful effects will do more to recommend and insure it the support of the Public, than any thing the Proprietor can say in its favour; and by particular request he has published the following extraordinary cases:—

Mr. Wright, of Mile-End Road, was for many years afflicted with Cough, Shortness of Breath, and Sense of Suffocation, whenever he attempted to lie down, owing to the great accumulation of Viscid Phlegm which he was unable to expectorate. He had tried every means to obtain Relief, but without effect: he could get no sleep but in his arm chair. In this state he continued to linger, without any hope of recovery, his friends expecting that every fit of coughing would terminate his existence. At length he was prevailed upon to try a bottle of the Balsam, and (very extraordinary!) half an hour after the first dose, he was able to lie down in his bed; and, before he had taken three bottles, was perfectly cured!

Miss Thomas, of Union-Street, Borough, after labouring under a violent Cough and Shortness of Breath for several Winters, was quite cured by taking One Bottle.

Mr. Thompson, of Camberwell, was upwards of 20 Years troubled with confirmed Asthma, and found no Relief until he took the Balsam—he has been quite comfortable ever since.

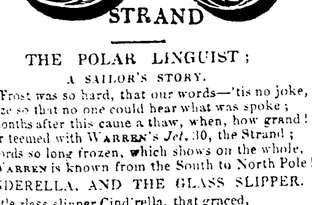
Mrs. Carter, of Clapham, was entirely cured of a dreadful Cough by taking One Bottle, although she was so bad that her Friends concluded that she was going into a Decline.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars'-Road, London, twenty doors from the Magdalen, on the same Side of the Way; and 28, Newington Place, Kennington.

Sold also by appointment by Ward, Pring, & Co., Wholesale Agents, Dublin, and most of the respectable Chemists, and Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

Observe in future, that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars'-Road, London," (is by permission of his Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in White Letters upon a Red Ground, in the Government Stamp, pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.



THE POLAR LINGUIST;

A SAILOR'S STORY.

"The Frost was so hard, that our words—'tis no joke,
All froze so that no one could hear what was spoke;
Two months after this came a thaw, when, how grand!
The air teemed with WARREN'S *Jet*, 30, the Strand;
Our words so long frozen, which shows on the whole,
That WARREN is known from the South to North Pole!"

CINDERELLA, AND THE GLASS SLIPPER.

The little glass slipper Cind'rella, that graced,
More truly to luminous Blacking is traced,
The process in making of which was long lost,
Reserved to be now the enlightener and boast
Of nations—a Blacking transcendantly grand,
By WARREN *revived*; No. 30, the Strand.

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON;

SOLD IN WATERFORD BY
R. Farrell, Bookseller,
White & Co., Druggists,
D. Condon, Ironmonger,
R. & E. Kelsoe, Grocers,
Kearney, Do.
T. Wilson, Do.
W. C. Budd & Co., Do.
E. Lynch, Oilman,
S. Phelan, Bookseller,
M. Laffan, Do.

CLONMEL BY
T. S. Grubb,
T. Lawler,
A. Lonergan,
R. Davis,
D. Hickey,
S. Fayle,
Malcolmson & Co.

VERMOY BY
S. Moase,
—— Dunn.

CAHER BY
W. Burke.

KILKENNY BY
J. Downey,
O. C. O'Callaghan,
J. Reynolds.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d.—12d.—and 18d. each.

*** Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30, STRAND.

All others are Counterfeit.

HOTEL.

ANY Person desirous of establishing a HOTEL in THIS CITY, will hear of an eligible and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, to be LET, in the neighbourhood of the POST-OFFICE, and well calculated for any Public Establishment, by applying to Mr. CARROLL, Solicitor, Lady-Lane, Waterford.

N. B.—Liberal encouragement will be given to a Solvent Tenant.

Waterford, Dec. 3, 1830.

PROVISION STORE.

TO BE LET, for the Season, or for such a Term as may be agreed on, a SLAUGHTER YARD and PROVISION STORE—the Bacon Bed 60 by 50 feet.

For further particulars, inquire (if by letter post-paid) of F. MONTGOMERY, Esq. Carlow; RICHARD POPE and Co., Esqrs., Waterford; or at the Office of the *Waterford Chronicle*.

Carlow, Nov. 23, 1830.

WE, the undersigned, request a Meeting of the Catholic Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Dungarvan, to take place at the Court-house, **on Tuesday next**, at One o'Clock, for the purpose of testifying our gratitude to his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, on his retirement from office, for his strenuous and indefatigable exertions in carrying the great question of Catholic Emancipation.—Dated this 2d December, 1830.

John M. Galwey,	*Denis Keeffe,*
Nicholas Foran, P.P.	*James Cremen,*
Joseph A. Leonard,	*Neal O'Donnell,*
P. Fogarty, R. C. C.	*John Dower,*
Arthur Quinn, Surgeon,	*Edmond Dower,*
Jeremiah Halley, R. C. C.	*Patrick Cowan,*
Alexander E. Kennedy,	*Patrick Cody,*
John Brown,	*Andrew Carbery,*
George Purcell,	*John T. Kelly,*
James Tallon,	*James M'Grath,*
William Henry Barron,	*John Kelly.*

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, DEC. 4.

	Satur.		*Mon.*		*Tues.*		*Wed.*		*Thur.*		*Frid.*	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	100	105	100	102	100	104	100	105	102	104	102	104
Wheat, per bar.	30	36	30	36	31	34	31	34	31	35	31	35
Oats, do.	10	11	10	11	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12
Barley, do.	13	13	13	15	13	15	13	15	13	15	13	15
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13	15	13	15	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Flour, 2ds, per bag	39	40	39	40	39	40	39	40	40	42	39	42
3ds, do.	30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36
4ths, do.	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	24	20	24
Indian Corn, do.	0	0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	31	32	31	32	30	32	30	32	31	00	31	00
Scalded Pork, do.	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	22	24	22	24
Heads, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	17	18
Offal, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	14	15
Whiskey, per gal.	6	6½	6	6½	6	6½	5	10½	5	10½	6	6½
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	2½	3½	2½	3½	3½	3½	3	3½	2	4½	2½	3½
Mutton, do.	3	6	3	6	4½	6	3½	6	3½	6	3½	5½
Pork, do.	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3
Veal, do.	3½	5½	3½	5½	4½	5½	4½	5½	6	7	6	7
Potatoes, per st.	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
Coals, Newport,	34	40	34	40	36	38	34	40	35	00	36	38
Swansea,	36	38	36	38	34	36	36	38	33	00	34	36
Cardiff,	36	38	36	38	34	36	34	38	33	00	34	0

The price of first-quality Butter (which obtained on Wednesday 105s.) opened on Thursday at 104s. per cwt., and continued steady at that quotation until the close of the market; no change whatever occurred in prices yesterday. Inferior quality has advanced about 2s. since our last. The supply at market on both days was rather limited, but the demand was brisk. Weighed on Thursday, 185; yesterday, 119 firkins.

Very little is doing in our Corn markets, owing to the scarcity of the supply; but scarcely any alteration can be quoted in the prices of any description of Grain. Flour and Oatmeal also remain stationary.

Bacon Pigs remain as last quoted; but Scalded Pork has declined 2s.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING ON WEDNESDAY.

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

Middle Price of Flour, to regulate the Assize of Bread, 33s. 0d. per bag.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Nov. 30.

Wheat, 30s. to 33s. 0d.; Beans, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Barley, 10s. to 12s. 0d.; Oats 10s. to 12s. 6d. per bar. Oatmeal, 18s. per cwt. Butter, 96s. to 00s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d to 3d. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4½d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do; Veal, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Pork, 3d. per do.

CLONMEL MARKETS, Dec. 1.

Butter, 100s. 0d. to 102s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 14s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Second Flour, 45s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Household, 40s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Thirds, 36s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.; Fourths, 22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d. Bere, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 0d.; Barley, 11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d. per stone; Oats, 9d. to 10½d. per do.; Potatoes, 2½d to 3d per do.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Beef, 2d. to 3½d. per do.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Pork, 4d. to 4½d. per do.; Fresh Butter, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 4d. per do.; Bacon Pigs, 30s. to 31s. 0d. per cwt.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Dec. 1.

Wheat, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9½d. per st.; Barley, 10½d.; Oats, 10½d. to 10¾d. per st.; Bere, 00d. per do. First Flour 42s. to 00s. per bag; seconds, 36s. per do.; thirds, 26s. per do. Oatmeal, 15s. 0d. to 00s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2½d. per stone.

Butter—102s..96s..90s..84s..78s. per cwt. and 3s. paid over.

KILKENNY MARKETS, Nov. 30.

Butter, 100s. 0d. to 103s. per cwt.; Wheat, 30s. 0d. to 35s 0d. per barrel; Barley, 12s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 12s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per do. Flour (per bag:—1st, 38s. 0d. to 40s.; 2ds, 32s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; 3ds, 18s. 0d. to 20s. 0d. Bacon Pigs, 32s. 0d. to 32s. 0d. Beef, 3d. to 0d.; Mutton, 3½d. to 4d.; Veal, 5d. to 0d. per lb. Potatoes 4d. to 4½d. per stone.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Dec. 3.

ARRIVED.

1st—Hannah, Bowen, Glasgow, general cargo; Elizabeth, Fisher, Swansea, coals; Expedition, Griffiths, Glasgow, general cargo; Active, Connor—and Wellington, Hore, Newport, coals, for Wexford; Ann, Gray, Christiana, deals, for Ross; Friendship, Twohig, Bury, coals; Margaret, Duck, Swansea, ditto; Gleanor, Roberts, Liverpool, salt, for Ross; John & William, Noel, St. Ives, herrings.

2d—Friends, Howell, Bury, coals; Pandora, Baldwin, Meinel, timber and deals.

3d—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

SAILED.

1st—Resolution, Gibbons, Liverpool, salt, for Youghal.

2d—None.

WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.

State of the Fever Hospital during the Month of November, 1830.

In Hospital 1st November	4	Dismissed cured.....	11
Admitted in November..	24	Died	1
		Remain in Hospital	16
	28		28

Not more than two or three irregular cases have been admitted during the last month. The fever, in every other instance, bears all the marks of genuine typhus. The greater number have been affected with symptoms of unusual severity.

P. SHEEHAN, M. D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
MICHAEL HANLY,
Chairman.

Waterford, Dec. 2, 1830.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST—VERY INTERESTING.

(From the Morning Register.)

On Tuesday the usual weekly breakfast of the friends to the Repeal of the Union took place at Home's Hotel, Usher's-quay. There were at least two hundred gentlemen in attendance. Soon after the breakfast equipage had been removed,

Mr. ARTHUR, of Limerick, wished, he said, to address a few words to the gentlemen present. It was evident from the number of parishes in the neighbourhood of Dublin that had already assembled, but above all, from the number of tradesmen, who had declared their opinions on the question of a Repeal of the Union, that Dublin and its environs were fully and sufficiently informed upon this subject—it would then be well that gentlemen who came from the country should, on such an occasion as the present, have precedence, in order that they might the more generally diffuse whatever facts they were acquainted with.—*(Hear, hear.)* He was sure that there were at that moment many gentlemen present who could state to the meeting facts of the most interesting nature, and which had come within their own knowledge. *(Hear, hear.)* It was because he knew something of the effects of the Union that he now intruded upon their notice, and felt himself obliged for some time time to trespass on their patience. *(Hear.)* He could not, in the first place, avoid confirming the fact which had been stated by Mr. O'Connell respecting the city of Limerick, before the Union, and since then. At the time of the Union there were twenty-eight tan-yards in full business; that business was now extinguished, and in the whole city of Limerick there were now but two tan-yards, and those had not half business. There was another branch of trade which used to give constant employment to from ten to fifteen thousand hands; it used to employ then poor women and children, and was particularly valuable on that account. There was at that time nothing more common than to see a woman and three children spinning away for 3d. a day, and happy and contented with such a little pittance. Now, the song of joy which was raised by them was hushed—the mother was starving, and the children were perishing from want. Such were some of the effects of the Union in the city of Limerick. *(Hear, hear.)* The Union had deprived the Irish of the advantage of protecting duties—duties which gave vigour to their infant manufactures, and deprived of which they sunk down into absolute nothingness. An Irish Parliament had taken care to foster their manufactures in hardware, linen, woollen, leather, and cotton, by an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. Since the Union these duties were repealed; and they all knew the evils that repeal had produced. *(Hear.)* It was reported of an honourable member of the House of Commons, (Mr. Wood,) that instead of seeking for a repeal of the Union, they should endeavour to abate the extortions of the church establishment. Now, he could tell the honourable member, that the Irish would not stop in their race, to pick up the golden apple he had thrown out for them. Nothing could induce them to deviate from their course, until they had reached the goal which was now the object of their labours—the repeal of the Union. *(Loud cheers.)* He (Mr. A.) was one who would recommend to parishioners to accept the conditions of the tithe commutation act, and as a Catholic he was determined never to be driven into an expression of unkindness towards the clergymen of the Protestant Church. *(Hear and cheers.)* Such an artifice as that he alluded to should not succeed; they would proceed steadily in their march—they looked for nothing novel—they did not seek to alter that which existed before, but to restore to the people of Ireland that of which they never should have been deprived. *(Hear and loud cheers.)*

A mechanic said that he would wish to express his opinion on the subject of a repeal of the Union, although he was one of those denounced by the renegado as one of the *ignobile vulgus*. *(Hear.)* Every mechanic was determined to express his opinion and continue agitation until they had accomplished the repeal of the Union. *(Hear and cheers.)* Mr. Conway boasted of the numbers who signed the declaration, but did he forget that mechanics could also write, and not only those means, but all their legal, constitutional, and strenuous exertions should be put forth to accomplish a measure, which would give peace to their country and employment and prosperity to themselves. *(Cheers.)*

Doctor SHERIDAN said he was always happy to see mechanics coming forward to express their opinions on public questions, but particularly on such a question as the repeal of the Union. He should wish to see every one who had the slightest influence arraying those he could command, in their several decades, and in legions, not that they might have recourse to arms, but that they might raise a cry for freedom which, thundering peal after peal, might at last scare their taskmasters into justice. *(Cheers.)* It was his opinion that no power upon earth could oppose the unanimous effort of an entire people struggling for liberty, particularly when those struggles were directed by men of talent.—*(Hear.)* Any one who attended those breakfasts, must see that there were enough of men of talent amongst them; they had wealth, too, amongst them, although they had not men to boast the names of high-sounding ancestors, and disgrace them by their degeneracy. *(Hear, hear, hear.)*—Amongst the noblemen who had *declared* against them, was one of whom he knew a good deal. To that nobleman he would say, he was in the secrets of the prison-house; and, though he (Dr. Sheridan) did not like to take upon himself the office of executioner, he would not, if that nobleman continued, by his conduct, to excite the public hatred, restrain himself from using the lash. *(Hear.)* He did not know whether he should congratulate the meeting on the Marquis of Anglesey being sent as Lord Lieutenant to this country; he was afraid that the gallant nobleman was only given to them as what the physicians called a *placebo*, intended to humour the patient, without influencing the body. *(Hear, and laughter.)* He congratulated the present meeting upon the cry for a repeal of the Union becoming unanimous. Even in the Queen's County, the independence of it was proved, and its anxiety for a repeal of the Union established, by the fact that Sir Henry Parnell refused to accept office, because he was afraid to encounter the hostility of the freeholders of that county favourable to a repeal of the Union. *(Hear, and cheers.)* With respect to Lord Brabazon, he was astonished to hear that that young nobleman was not favourable to a repeal of the Union. He was particularly astonished, when he recollected that Mr. Reynolds had announced that he was favourable to a repeal. He now called on Mr. Reynolds to account for this inconsistency. *(Hear.)*

Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS said that he felt bound to give the explanation which was required. He was quite conscious if he could be accused with any justice of a want of veracity, he would be unfit to take part in their proceedings for a repeal of the Union—and it was his opinion that no man on whose character there was the slightest stain, should mix in their meetings, or put himself forward as an advocate for a repeal of the Union. *(Hear.)* He (Mr. R.) had certainly stated in the parish meeting of St. Andeon's, that Lord Brabazon would vote for a repeal of the Union, and in making that assertion, he was fortunately borne out by two or three witnesses. *(Hear.)* When Lord Brabazon was canvassing Mr. Alcorn, of High-street, a Protestant freeholder of the county of Dublin, he said he wished to know whether he would pledge himself to a repeal of the Union.—Lord Brabazon seemed a little startled, and appealed to him (Mr. Reynolds), and he told him that he thought his Lordship should do so, as no man was more deeply interested in the question, as the liberties which were his father's property, had suffered most deeply from the Union. Lord Brabazon then said his father had voted against the Union, and had put in two Members to vote against it, and pledged himself that he also would, through thick and thin, vote for a repeal of the Union. *(Hear, and cheers.)* His Lordship also said that there was scarcely any measure of Mr. O'Connell's that did not meet with his most decided approbation, and should have his most cordial support. *(Cheers.)* He (Mr. R.) should now wish to read some resolutions passed by the corporation of Dublin thirty years ago. He wished to do this particularly, as a member of that corporation (Mr. M'Cleery) was present. *(Hear, and loud cheers.)* These resolutions were very different in spirit from what had been agreed to by the presenting grand jury, and signed by Alderman West. *(Hear, hear.)* Mr. Reynolds then read the following resolutions:—

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the freemen and freeholders of the City of Dublin, duly convened by the High Sheriff, pursuant to a requisition, held at the Sessions House, on Friday, the 11th February, 1800—

Resolved—That a measure of a Legislative Union, which has for its basis the extinction of our Parliament, and the sending a few Irish representatives to the British Senate, changes the *free form* of our constitution into the most absolute government, as it submits Irish interest to the disposal of an assembly over whom the Irish people have no control.

Resolved—That being firmly persuaded, that one of the first disastrous consequences of Legislative Union would be, the extreme misery to which thousands of our most industrious manufacturers and artizans must be reduced, by throwing them out of employment, thereby incapacitating them from earning subsistence for themselves and families—now, in order, as far as we can, to guard against such a calamity, we solemnly declare that we will not, from and after the first day of July, upon any account whatsoever, so long as this destructive measure shall be preserved in, ourselves use, or permit in our respective families, the use of any manufacture which shall not have been made in Ireland.

Resolved—That we pledge ourselves, by the sacred ties of individual honour and love of our country, that as electors, we will not vote for any person who shall support a measure calculated to subvert the Constitution of Ireland, or any person who shall not solemnly pledge himself to maintain it inviolate; and we do earnestly recommend the adoption of those sentiments to the constituent body of Ireland.

Resolved—That we instruct our representatives to declare, in their place in Parliament, that it is our decided opinion that no representative in barter away the trust reposed in him, and that Parliament is totally incompetent to pass a Legislative Union with any country.

THOMAS KINSLEY, } Sheriffs.
JOHN CASH, }

The reading of the resolutions was followed by the most enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Reynolds observed, that such were the proper sentiments of the corporation on the repeal of the Union, and he should wish that they were removed. After alluding to the benefits that would follow from householders in large towns being allowed to vote, Mr. Reynolds sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. FINN said a new ministry was now formed in England—the question for them was, what good would they do for Ireland? *(Hear.)*—It was his opinion that the ministry would not last six months—they would never be able to carry questions of reform such as would satisfy the people. The ministry would not give the vote by ballot, and nothing else would do, nor would be a substantial reform. *(Hear.)* He would confine himself to this, that any measure of reform, unaccompanied by ballot, would be a mere delusion. Those who opposed the ballot knew in their hearts that it would enable the poor man to vote according to the dictates of his conscience.—*(Cheers.)* Armagh had called for the ballot, and he was delighted to find liberty, in any shape, appearing in the North, and if the people of the North joined with them, they would find the Catholics loyal, devoted, and constitutional in their struggles for freedom. *(Hear, and cheers.)*—They now found the *Times*, which scouted the idea of a repeal of the Union, declaring that a dissolution could not take place on account of the anti-Union frenzy in Ireland. *(Laughter and cheers.)* He was happy to inform them that several parishes in the county Kilkenny had assembled for a repeal of the Union. There were in the entire city of Kilkenny but two persons, out of 30,000, opposed to a repeal. The Queen's County, the county of Sir H. Parnell, was alive on this subject—so was the county Carlow. All the freeholders should sign the petitions, and put to shame the members who declared the people opposed to it. *(Hear and cheers.)* In Kilkenny, once celebrated for its woollen trade—that trade was now gone, and the tradespeople were breaking stones. *(Hear, hear.)* He was happy to find Mr. M'Cleery there—he congratulated them upon it, because he always found Mr. M'Cleery a bold, decided, strong, and talented politician. *(Hear and cheers.)* Had Mr. M'Cleery been less bold and manly, it was probable he would now be enjoying some nice little office in the corporation. *(Cheers.)* With respect to the Marquis of Anglesey, it was said he was to be the last Lord Lieutenant—this would be economy, and the Irish would lose sixty or seventy thousand a year by it. *(Hear.)* Their meetings were complained of, but they would continue those meetings till they had a parliament in the heart of their country. Mr. Finn concluded, amid loud cheers, by calling upon Mr. M'Cleery to address the meeting.

Mr. M'CLEERY rose amid waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the most enthusiastic cheering, which were continued for several minutes. He said that he feared the gentlemen present would find themselves much disappointed if they expected any thing like an eloquent speech from him. *(Hear.)* He could not be surprised that his reception should be so warm and so cordial, for he was amongst Irishmen. *(Cheers.)* Mr. Reynolds had alluded to one document from the Corporation against the repeal of the Union; but he could produce the resolutions of all the Guilds and Corporations denouncing that blighting, abominable, and detestable measure—the Union. *(Loud cheers.)* He could tell them that the reason he opposed himself to Mr. Grattan was because his father had shrunk from the exertions of the people, and hid himself in Tinnahinch, when the people were struggling, in 1810, for a repeal of the Union—he opposed Mr. Grattan, because that gentleman rested his claims to public favour on the merits of his father. *(Hear and cheers.)* However he might differ from the political opinions of many present, he would tell them that he was always attached to the principles of civil and religious liberty. He thought, in the words of Dryden,

"The love of liberty with life is given;
And life itself, th' inferior gift of heaven."
(Loud cheers.)

He was a Protestant, on the principles of the revolution, and he could tell the Catholics, there never was a more erroneous principle than that of unconditional loyalty. *(Cheers.)* Mr. M'Cleery said he approved of their assembling together, and it was well that they could have the liberty of speech which would not be allowed to the people of Spain and Italy. *(Cheers.)* He called upon them to rouse up the energies of the legislature, that they might attend to Ireland, and that they might restore to Ireland her absentees.—*(Cheers.)* The Duke of Wellington told them he had yielded emancipation because they had agitated—they had the hint, and he hoped they would follow it up. *(Cheers and laughter.)* One of the gentlemen had remarked, that if the church property were left to the management of Protestants they would trench more on it than the Catholics themselves. *(Hear and laughter.)* He believed it; for though the Protestants had the word sacrilege in their prayer-books, they had it not in their hearts. *(Laughter.)* He did not approve of universal suffrage, for after the fight in England Dan. Donnelly would have been made member for Dublin, and if he became popular, they would make a representative of the celebrated tailor, David M'Cleery himself. *(Loud cheers.)*

Mr. STEELE next addressed the meeting, and said, that deeply as he venerated the Marquis of Anglesey, still, if that nobleman had come accompanied by Mr. Doherty, he should have felt it his duty to call upon the people of Dublin to close their windows when he came amongst them. The noble marquis did not so accompany them, and the reception they would give would be worthy of him and of the Irish people. *(Loud cheers.)* Mr. Steele then spoke in terms of the strongest derision of the Leinster declaration, and as in the Polignac administration of the Duke of Wellington he had quieted the people of Tipperary, so, if a crisis should now come, he, because he spoke the sentiments of O'Connell, would do more in quieting the people of Ireland, than the Duke of Leinster, and all those who signed the declaration could accomplish. Mr. Steele sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. REDMOND said, that as Mr. Rice had accepted office, and as he had not truly represented the citizens of Limerick, he would call upon Mr. Steele to do that duty which Mr. Rice had neglected to perform. *(Hear and loud cheers.)*

Mr. STEELE, in the most positive and decided terms, declined standing for Limerick, because he was conscious he could be more useful to the people, and serviceable to Ireland, by remaining in Ireland, than by being in parliament.

Mr. COPPINGER alluded to the loss entailed on Ireland by the Union and consequent decay of the arts—they saw there a splendid portrait of O'Connell, by Haverty.—Such men were not rewarded as they ought—there were men in Ireland, such as Mahony, Lover, Crotty, Comerford, and Haverty, an honour to Connaught, and a credit to Ireland. *(Cheers.)*

Mr. EDMOND POWER, of Carrick, mentioned that he sent petitions from nine parishes against the repeal of the Union, and these perishes had done their duty to the country. *(Cheers.)* Petitions were forwarded by Mr. Wyse, embodying facts respecting the state of the poor, and Mr. Wyse had not mentioned these facts. *(Hear, hear.)* Of the ten thousand people employed in Carrick before the Union, there were five thousand employed in one trade alone, and of these there were now left but forty.—*(Hear.* There were twenty-one tan-yards there before the Union, there was not one now. *(Hear.)* There were no pawn-offices in Carrick before the Union, there were seven now. *(Hear, hear.)* The people of Carrickbeg had a petition ready to correct the misstatements of Lord George Beresford, and he understood from Mr. M'Cabe, that there was to be a meeting of the trades in Carrick to petition for a repeal of the Union. *(Cheers.)*

Mr. B. KELLY addressed the meeting in almost eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded.

Mr. ROBAYNE thought that though the Marquis of Anglesey differed on a question of the repeal of the Union, he was entitled to the people's gratitude. He should, however, entertain a different opinion of the Marquis of Anglesey, if that nobleman came accompanied by an obnoxious law officer. He was sure that Mr. M'Cleery, whose presence among them he hailed with pleasure, when he found the Catholics were not submissive followers to the doctrine of passive obedience, would cordially unite with them in seeking the repeal of the Union. He was sure Mr. M'Cleery would do so, because his enmity to Mr. Grattan arose from that gentleman keeping back, when meetings against the repeal of the Union were going on. *(Hear and cheers.)* He hailed the appearance of Mr. M'Cleery amongst them, because it was a pledge that a sincere union between Catholics and Orangemen was beginning, and would continue, and that they would no longer be deluded into dissensions, which had kept the country in degradation and bondage, as blighting to the interests of the Protestant, as it was degrading to the Catholic.—*(Hear and cheers.)*

Mr. J. REYNOLDS then produced a petition from the freeholders of the county Dublin, for a repeal of the Union.—Several gentlemen affixed their signatures to it, and the assembly then dispersed.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—PAROCHIAL MEETING AT HAROLD'S-CROSS, DUBLIN.

(From the Morning Register.)

On Sunday the inhabitants of Harold's-cross parish assembled by public requisition, in the Free School-rooms, to petition for a repeal of the Union. Notwithstanding the extreme wetness of the day, great numbers of the respectable parishioners were present. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest order; and we have never seen more zeal exhibited by the people on any subject. Several gentlemen of public character were present; among the rest were Mr. Redmond and Mr. Lawless, who were received with great applause. A few minutes after the business of the day had commenced, two gentlemen from the *Morning Register* entered the place of meeting, and were received with three cheers for the press.

Mr. GEORGE HULL was called to the chair, and Mr. JAMES FITZSIMON acted as secretary.

Mr. ANDREW CARTAN proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by

Mr. J. M. DOLAN, and passed unanimously.

Mr. SNOW proposed the second resolution, which was put from the chair, and

Mr. REDMOND addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. He said—When we recollect the means resorted to for the accomplishment of the Union—when we think that it was effected by treachery by blood, and by base corruption—when we remember the advance made by our country in a few years succeeding 1782—when we contemplate what the illustrious Grattan—*(cheers)*—obtained then for us by his exertions, independence for the Irish legislature, independence for the Irish merchant, and independence for Irish judicial authorities—objects which were considered more impracticable at that time than the repeal of the Union is now—we cannot consider our object hopeless. *(Great cheering.)* Were this measure once accomplished, Ireland would again start forward in the race to wealth and happiness, as did America, when freed from the dominion of English power. *(Cheers.)* Let us look to the injuries the Union has inflicted on the country. It has been computed, that during these last 30 years, from 10 to 12 millions have annually left the country by taxation and absenteeism—her trade, her commerce, her manufactures, have been destroyed—she has lost all, and derived nothing from the connexion. That is the melancholy retrospection.—Let us now take a prospective view, and see what hopes it brings us. And if we are to judge of the future by the past the next thirty years will have effected a drain of no less amount from the country, than the very interest of which would almost pay the national debt of England. We are told that the agitation of this question will prevent the investment of English capital in Ireland.—*(Hear.)* The assertion is so ignorant and false, that none but an idiot or a knave could make it. *(Cheers.)* What is the fact? England has already invested more capital in machinery and other manufacturing improvements in her own country than would manufacture sufficient for the entire world. Before the war England did manufacture for the world, but now the world has taken it into its head to manufacture for itself, and the establishments of England, that were once flourishing, are now going to ruin and rubbish for want of employment. *(Hear, hear.)* And think you that English capitalists will build manufactories in our green fields, while their own are idle? None but a knave, a knave with his eyes open, would say so. *(Cheers.)* The only objection to our agitation is the impracticability of the repeal, the abominable corruption of the means by which the Union was imposed upon us, and the ruinous consequences which have ensued from it. One of them told me this the other day, but urged the impracticability of now repealing it. I deny that it is impracticable. *(Cheers.)* The spirit of concord, of patriotism and of intelligence that has gone abroad among the people of Ireland, cannot be resisted, and before another year roll by, all but the knaves and fools will be united to demand it. Until you have a resident legislature, you must have absenteeism. *(Hear.)* Your nobility and gentry have here no field for their exertions; if they live at home they sink into insignificance and neglect, and you cannot therefore blame them for deserting their country. *(Hear, hear.)* The Duke of Wellington himself admitted that absenteeism inflicted a great evil on Ireland; but until you establish a new state of society, and furnish scope for their exertions, which a resident legislature only can do, you cannot expect your gentry to reside here. Mr. Redmond concluded amid loud cheers.

Mr. T. DOLAN proposed the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Denis Lawless, and passed unanimously.

Mr. WILLIAM BURKE proposed the fourth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Watt, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. CAULFIELD alluded to the arguments of Sir Robert Peel relative to the Union, in which he said that Yorkshire, or Wales, or Scotland, might as well seek for a resident legislature as Ireland, and read some passages from a pamphlet contradictory of the observations.

Mr. JOHN REDMOND followed him by some forcible remarks on the fallacy of the assertions and proceeded to show that not only was Scotland averse to the Union with England, but that hatred of English government, and not love of the Stuarts, had produced the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, besides that Scotland had been always treated with indulgence while Ireland was oppressed, and has a cheap church establishment, no church lands, no tithes, and received large grants of public money, while Ireland laboured under unparalleled burthens, without receiving relief.

Mr. TERENCE T. DOLAN, in addressing the Meeting, said that the only objection which he knew of to the repeal of the Union, was that it was not very fashionable. *(Hear, and laughter.)* There was another question, however, which was not very fashionable at one time, and as he had taken a very decided part in that, he was determined to do so with the present. *(Hear, hear.)* He had lately seen the Imperial Legislature at work, and if he were ever so decided a friend to the Union before he had seen that Honourable House, having seen it he could not, as a lover of his country, but be a decided enemy to that Union. *(Hear, and cheers.)* He had, to be sure, heard English lawyers declare that they were as much attached to the interests of Ireland as Irishmen ever could be, and those English lawyers spoke as calmly and deliberately of the miseries and misfortunes of Ireland, as if they were talking from their brief. *(Hear, hear, and cheers.)* Mr. Dolan then mentioned that he had been present at the debate on the Subletting Act, and there could be no doubt that Ireland never could be happy, peaceable, nor prosperous, until the Union was repealed. *(Cheers.)*

Mr. S. M. DOLAN proposed a resolution denouncing the conduct of the Duke of Leinster and his colleagues.

Mr. KELLY, a liberal Protestant, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. M'Clewry, another Protestant, seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. MANIMO, a working saddler, remarked that the meeting of trades had given a full contradiction to the assertion of their representative, that the people of Dublin were opposed to a repeal of the Union. He remarked too, that Protestants and Orangemen had moved votes of thanks to Mr. O'Connell, and that all attempts at dividing Catholics from Protestants on this question would be useless, as Catholics as well as Protestants were both alike visited with poverty on account of the Union. *(Hear, and Cheers.)*

Mr. LAWLESS addressed the meeting in a most powerful speech. He was repeatedly cheered.

The petition was then read and adopted.

Mr. REDMOND stated that the freeholders of the county Dublin were getting up a petition for the repeal of the Union—an example which should be followed by the other counties of Ireland.—*(Hear.)*

Mr. ARTHUR, one of the oldest freeholders of the barony of Uppercross, moved that Colonel White should be *directed* to present their petition to the House of Commons.

Mr. TERENCE T. DOLAN wished, he said, to read for them the letter of Lord Brabazon, directed to Mr. Kertland, one of the honestest men in Ireland, though not an Irishman. *(Hear.)* He begged of them to attend to the grammar of this letter. It shewed that though the schoolmaster was abroad, he had not yet visited the young Lord of Kilruddery. *(Laughter.)*

Westpark, 22d November, 1830.

SIR—Two or three days before I left London, which was immediately on the resignation of the late ministry, I received a petition adopted by a meeting held at Grange-Gorman, and as I see on the face of it that you acted on that occasion as chairman, I take for granted you was the person, although I have not as yet received any communication in confirmation of the fact, who forwarded it to me. I therefore beg, through you, to acknowledge the receipt of that petition, and to assure you, that however differently I may feel with the petitioners in regard to the repeal of the Union, I shall, nevertheless, in compliance with their wishes, present it to the House immediately on my return to London, which will not be, since there is nothing of importance going on at present, till towards the end of the week.

I do not know when the petition should properly have come to hand, since when it was left at my house the post-man stated that it had remained some days at the Post-office from the circumstances of their being ignorant of my address, and from there being two pounds postage it was not left at the House of Commons. I merely mention these facts to shew you that unforeseen delays occurred to retard the due delivery of the petition.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your's faithfully,

(Signed) BRABAZON.

Mr. REDMOND wished their advertisements should be inserted in the *Morning Post*, a paper remarkable for its talents, and able advocacy of the repeal of the Union. As to the *Register*, *Freeman*, and *Pilot*, their value was sufficiently known to the country. *(Hear and cheers.)*

Mr. BLOSSETT was called to the chair, and thanks having been returned to Mr. Hull, the meeting adjourned, amid loud cheers for a repeal of the Union.

THE UNION.

(From the Dublin Morning Post.)

The *Evening Post* of Saturday contains two declamatory articles—one entitled "the Wellington Administration," the other "the declaration"—both written in a style of very weak and very silly amplification. The first is evidently intended as a kind of courteous *conge* to "the Noble Duke and Right Hon. Baronet who lately presided over the administration of affairs," and the text of the discourse consists of two or three sentences, which it appears were spoken by the O'Conor Don, a week ago, in the House of Commons, expressive of the gratitude of the "greater number of the Irish Representatives," but which the individual, who thus embodied their sentiments, very pointedly observed he never would have uttered had "the Noble Duke" remained in power. Now, all this may be very courteous and very fine, but to our judgment it appears to be about as deserving of attention as the common places which precede the conclusion of every letter we either write or receive. The Irish Members know that the concession of religious liberty was withheld as long as it was possible to withhold it, and their gratitude is not quite so blind as to regard in the light of a favour what the unanimity of the people enabled them to exact as a right. Had the Emancipation Bill been fortunately delayed to the present time, the concession would have been of a different character—unclogged by the odious inroads upon popular liberty with which it was encumbered, and accompanied by a description of Parliamentary Reform far different from that which will now be attainable.

Of the additional signatures to "the Declaration" the *Evening Post* is naturally vain-glorious. Who shall blame him when he exclaims, in pride of heart, "Is not this the great Babylon which I have built?" The structure, however, far more forcibly reminds us of the bridge reared by our old inventive friend, Munchausen, from Africa to Great Britain; but the Baron's bridge was built of fools' skulls, and at the first gleam of moonshine that beamed upon it the whole fabric fell into the sea. That the "hole and corner declaration" should be most numerously signed, few who get a glimpse behind the curtain can wonder—that there should be appended to it the name of every rack-rent landlord in Ireland is quite natural—that every parson who longs for a fat living, and every dean whose brows ache for a mitre, should make breathless haste, is equally reasonable and judicious. Every lawyer who dreams of the bench—every attorney who longs to lie in a golden collar under the manger of the Court or the Castle—all those, in a word, who love things as they are, and hate things as they ought to be, will sign the declaration. There are appended to it, at present, names which have not the slightest claim to be considered what it is pretended they are; every effort has been made to add to the number of the signatures, and it is most gratifying to think that such should have been the case. It all goes to prove the whole affair a miserable failure.

It is worthy of remark, that both the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, four or five days before they went out of office, stated to gentlemen who applied to them for protection against the incendiaries, that they had no disposable force, and therefore that the gentlemen must protect themselves.—*Court Journal.*

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The *London Gazette* of Friday night contains the following—

THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas, great multitudes of lawless and disorderly persons have for some time past, assembled themselves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, in the counties of Wilts, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, and Berks; and for the purpose of compelling their employers to comply with certain regulations prescribed by themselves, with respect to the wages to be paid for their labour, have had recourse to measures of force and violence, and have actually committed various acts of outrage in different parts of the counties above-mentioned, whereby the property of many of our good subjects has in several instances been wholly destroyed, and their lives and properties are still greatly endangered.

We therefore, being duly sensible of the mischievous consequences which must inevitably ensue, as well to the peace of the kingdom, as to the lives and properties of our subjects, from such wicked and illegal practices, if they go unpunished; and being firmly resolved to cause the laws to be put in execution for the punishment of such offenders, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly commanding all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and all other civil officers whatsoever, within the said counties of Wilts, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, and Berks, that they do use their utmost endeavours to discover, apprehend, and bring to justice the persons concerned in the riotous proceedings above-mentioned.

And as a further inducement to discover said offenders, we do hereby promise and declare that any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of any of the outrages above-mentioned, so that they, or any of them, may be duly convicted thereof, shall be entitled to the sum of Fifty Pounds for each and every person who shall be so convicted, and shall also receive our most gracious pardon for the said offence, in case the person making such discovery as aforesaid shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same.

And whereas, certain wicked incendiaries have secretly, by fire, in many parts of the said counties, destroyed the corn, hay, buildings, and other properties of our subjects—we do hereby promise and declare, that any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the authors of the said fires, so that they, or any of them, may be duly convicted thereof, shall be entitled to the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, for each and every person who shall be so convicted, and shall also receive our most gracious pardon (except the actual perpetrator of any of the said fires), in case the person making such discovery shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same.

And the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby required to make payment accordingly of the said rewards.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the first year of our reign.

BOLTON.—On Thursday evening last, about eight o'clock, a large crowd of persons marched in procession to the centre of the town, from Bolton Moor. They had been called together by a written notice, to "Rejoice at the downfall of a set of Ministers whose deeds and actions have rendered them contemptible in the eyes of the world." The procession was headed by two individuals carrying tri-coloured flags, and a drum and fife; the multitude were led up by about 300 men, with slips of paper tied round their hats, on which was printed "The downfall of the Duke of Wellington."—In the evening the houses of the labouring classes were pretty generally illuminated.—*Blackburn Gazette.*

MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

COMBINATION OF ORANGEMEN AND CATHOLICS IN THE NORTH.

Printed notices had been posted up for several days, in the neighbourhood of Portadown and Lurgan, calling on the people to assemble on Saturday last, at Shaneshill, which is about three miles from each of the above two places. The object of the meeting, as stated in the notices, was, to procure a reduction of rents and tithes, and an increase of wages for the working classes. For two or three days previous to the day of meeting, a flag, striped with orange and green alternately, was hoisted on the hill. On Friday morning Colonel Blacker went to the hill, and took down the flag, which was, however, soon afterwards replaced. On Saturday morning there was beating of drums, from an early hour, in different directions throughout the country; but there was not any firings of guns, as has been stated in some accounts of this affair, nor were any guns seen or fired at the meeting. Several thousands of people, consisting of the general population of the country, assembled on Shaneshill, at twelve o'clock. An officer of police, with a party of his men, attended, and inquired the object of the meeting, advising them, at the same time, to disperse. They explained to him their intentions; but said, that they would proceed quietly to transact the business for which they had met. But, as the day was exceedingly tempestuous, it was agreed to adjourn until the following Saturday, when they are again to assemble. The Orangemen and Catholics who were present, agreed to a mutual abandonment of their former disputes, and a co-operation for the purpose of effecting objects which they both had in view.—*Northern Whig.*

Most of the journals, yesterday morning, and our own among the number, made a strange blunder in the name of the clergyman from whom Mr. O'Connell presented a petition on Thursday night praying for a more equal distribution of church property. The petitioner was the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Fenchurch-street, in the city of London; but some of the papers gave his name *Steinaelt*, and others *Sweny*—a blunder not at all surprising, whilst petitions are read at the table of the Honourable House in the hurried and indistinct manner for which the present Clerks are so celebrated. —*Morning Herald.* [We are glad to see this negligence thus noticed.]—*Courier.*

The Hon. Member who in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening obtained leave of absence for an Hon. Friend, on the ground that he was "going to be *married*," need not have stated the reason more particularly than in the usual terms on which leave of absence is granted this Session—namely, that he was "going into a *disturbed district*."—*Morning Herald.*

IRISH APPOINTMENTS—REFORM—REPEAL.

(From the Pilot.)

The Irish appointments had not been officially notified up to the period of post, but the following were understood to be those contemplated:—

Lord Anglesey—Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Plunkett—Chancellor.
Lord Duncannon—Secretary.
Joy—Chief of the Common Pleas.
Pennefather—Attorney General.
O'Loghlin—Soliciter-General.

Need we say that these would give general satisfaction.

The plan of reform which has been circulated among the members of the House of Commons, as that about to emanate from government, is more comprehensive than was at first imagined, and is, as the Americans say, "important, if true." It consists of six articles determined, and the seventh doubtful.

1st. All rotten and close boroughs to be abolished.

2d. All non-resident voters to be excluded in towns and cities.

3d. Several large towns to return members in place of the rotten boroughs.

4th. The franchise in *all* towns and cities to be extended to householders, and corporation monopoly to be exploded.

5th. The franchise to be extended in counties to copyholders and persons having long term of years.

6th. All elections to be taken in one day, at a sufficient number of voting places.

These are the six measures of reform circulated as determined upon. But the seventh, and the most important of all—the *voting by ballot*—which Mr. O'Connell so lately startled the House of Commons by being the first to suggest, and which has since become universally desired by the people of England—is as yet doubtful. But the people will insist upon it. For, without voting by ballot, corruption must still continue—and there can be no real freedom of election. The voting by ballot must come, and if this general plan, thus suggested, be honestly supported by the ministers, we are in a fair way to an effectual reform.

But what is all this doing effectual for Ireland? Nothing of all this can stop or retard the impoverishing drain of absenteeism. This can only be effected by a repeal of the Union. This measure, then, we must continue to press vigorously, and with a better chance of success from an improved state of representation; not one argument to prove the benefit of the Union; not one remedy for its emaciating effects on this country has been yet suggested by its advocates. The leading argument of those who set up a scream against repeal, consists in an *assertion*—and that assertion *a lie*. They call repeal separation, just as the Orangemen called emancipation, Popery, and both these rants, "no separation," on the one question, and "no Popery" on the other, are equally the vulgar watchwords of ignorance, prejudice, or corruption, and are undeserving the thought of a rational being. There is not a man who asks for a repeal that contemplates separation, any more than those who asked for Catholic emancipation intended by it Catholic ascendancy. The Editor of the *Evening Post* wrote columns of abuse about the question. He treated the opinion of the people with an aristocratic contempt ill becoming his former professions—he reviled the leaders and friends of the people in a manner ill becoming their former associate, and only calculated to bring disgrace upon the author, not the objects of the calumny; but he never, that we could discover, while he was rubbing his skirts to the aristocracy, rubbed them against the thirty-first cousin of an argument on the question. He did, indeed, make one solitary attempt. In order, right or wrong, to prove that an Irish Parliament must now cause a separation, contrary to the experience that there had been an Irish Parliament before, without producing that effect, he argued that an Irish *reformed* Parliament and an English oligarchical one could never agree in general measures, and he argued from that that there should be therefore no Irish Parliament—that is, Irish prosperity must be sacrificed to English aristocracy. Well, the coming reform in the English House smooths down that solitary argument. Identified in constitution, in interests, in language, in connections, there could be no possible reason why a reformed English and a resident reformed Irish Parliament should not concur in all *just* measures, and an Irish Parliament would in fact be an additional salutary check to the enactment of *bad* measures, and an encreased guarantee to public liberty.

KING'S BENCH, LONDON—FRIDAY.

This morning, at twelve o'clock, the following noble and distinguished individuals entered the Court of King's Bench, and took the usual oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, on entering upon office:—

The Duke of Devonshire, as Lord Chamberlain; Earl Grey, as First Lord of the Treasury; the Marquis of Lansdowne, as Lord President of the Council; Lord Goderich, as Secretary of the Colonies; Lord Durham, as Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Carlisle; Lord Althorp, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Charles Grant, as President of the Board of Controul; Sir James George Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. George Agar W. Ellis, as First Commissioner of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue; and Lord Holland, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

After the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy had been administered by the Clerk of the Court, each of the distinguished personages separately took the oath prescribed by the late Act of Parliament, that they would not use any influence they might obtain by virtue of their respective offices to the injury of the Protestant Church, as by law established.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS AND HIS WIVES.—A letter, written by an English lady of rank, dated Naples, Oct. 20, says:—"The Dey of Algiers has lately sent back 30 of his wives to Algiers. When they arrive there, they have to look forward to being all put into sacks and thrown into the sea, because no one is allowed to see or to have anything do with a woman who has been *favoured* by the Dey. The 30 in question are frightfully ugly, *very* dirty, and they live on sheep's blood; their fate is not much regretted. The Dey, when he is angry with any of his people, *immediately* orders a *coffin*. Being asked once, "if any one was dead?" he answered—"No; but in a few minutes there will be one without a head." The ladies here go to visit the Dey, and he gives them chocolate and perfumed snuff. I have not yet made him a formal visit, but hope to do so next week."

ADDRESS OF AN ARAB ROBBER.—While some of the Mamelukes were encamped about Minieh, a thief set his mind upon carrying off the horse and wearing apparel of one of their Beys, and with this intention contrived, in the dead of the night, to creep, unperceived, within the tent, where, as it was winter time, embers were burning, and showed the rich clothes of the Bey lying close at hand. The thief, as he squatted down by the fire, drew them softly to him, and put them all on; and then, after filling a pipe and lighting it, went deliberately to the tent door, and tapping a groom, who was sleeping near, with the pipe end, made a sign to him for the horse, which stood picquetted in front. It was brought—he mounted and rode off. On the morrow, when the clothes of the Bey could nowhere be found, none could form a conjecture as to what had become of them, until the groom, on being questioned, maintained to his fellow-servants that their master was not yet returned from his ride, and told them how he had suddenly called for his horse in the night—which at last seemed to give some clue to what had really happened. Upon this, the Bey, anxious to recover his horse, as well as curious to ascertain the particulars, ordered it to be published abroad, that if the person who had robbed him would, within two days, bring back what he had taken, he should not only be freely pardoned, but should receive also the full value of the animal and of the suit of clothes. Relying on the good faith of this promise, and possibly, too, not a little vain of his exploit, the Arab presented himself, and brought his booty, and the Bey also, on his part, punctually kept his word; but since, besides the loss, there was something in the transaction that placed the Bey in rather a ludicrous light, it went hard with him to let the rogue depart so freely, and he seemed to be considering what he should do; so that, to gain time, he was continually asking over and over again fresh and more circumstantial accounts of the manner in which the stratagem had been conducted; the other was too crafty not to perceive that no good might be preparing for him, and began to feel anxious to get safe out of the scrape. He showed no impatience, however, but entered minutely into every detail, accompanying the whole with a great deal of corresponding action, at one time sitting down by the fire, and making believe as though he were slyly drawing on the different articles of dress, so as to throw the Bey himself and all who saw and heard him into fits of laughter. When he came at last to what concerned the horse, "It was," he said, "brought to me, and I leaped upon his back;" and so in effect flinging himself again into the saddle, and spurring the flanks sharply with the stirrup-irons, he rode off, with all the money that he had received for the animal in his pocket, and had got much too far, during the first moments of surprise, for any of the bullets to take effect that were fired at him in his flight, and nothing further was ever heard of him or the horse.—*Adventures of Giovanni Finati.*

BIBLICAL LORE.—At a recent discussion on some points in biblical history, it happened to be remarked, that there was no account of the death of Eve. "Nor of Adam either," said one of the company. "I beg your pardon," replied a religious lady, who began to think there was too much of scepticism in these remarks, "if you read your Bible carefully, you will find it stated that *Adam was gathered to his forefathers!*"

THE EVENING STAR.

How dear to me the hour when day light dies,
And sun beams melt along the silent seas,
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And memory breathes her vesper sigh to thee!

'Tis sweet to gaze, at early morn,
On the wavy spears of the golden corn—
And a poet to mark the new-born day,
When night with her clouds hath pass'd away—
When the far-off hills and the mountains high
Are glancing clear 'mid the azure sky—
And the milkmaid gaily hies along
With her noiseless step and her murmur'd song—
And the pearly dewdrops glittering lie,
Like the bright tears rain'd from young Beauty's eye;
But to me, to me, 'tis sweeter far
To meet my love 'neath the Evening Star.

'Tis sweet to seek the woods at noon,
When the air is overcharged with the breath of June—
And sweet to rest 'neath the green arcade
That the clasping boughs of the ash have made—
'Tis sweet to list the minstrel bee,
As he hums his lays on the wild [illegible]
And I covet the voice of the whi[illegible]
When the heart roams free in [illegible]
As their glittering waves in th[illegible]
Or a virgin saint, like a chrystal [illegible]
But to me, to me, 'tis sweeter far
To meet my love 'neath the Evening Star.

Then come, oh come, thou lovely one!
With the fiery rays of the setting sun—
Come when the winds float gently by,
Like the dreamy tone of the wild harp's high—
And the pale moon sails 'mid the stars that lie
Like silver isles in the sea of the sky:
And I'll lay me down on the sandy ground,
And list to thy light step's echoing sound—
And I'll gaze afar through the dewy air,
For the waving locks of thy shining hair:
Then come, for to me thou'rt lovelier far
When seen by the light of the Evening Star.

Come, oh come, to that fairy dell,
Whose sha lowy bosom I love so well;
Come, when the heavens above are still,
And there are no sounds on the lofty hill,
Save the shrill cuckoo, or blackbird's tones,
Or the lonely stock-dove's floating moans,
Or the gliding founts as they whisper afar,
Like the plaintive notes of thine own guitar;
But come, oh come, with thy speaking eyes,
And thy throbbing heart, and thy low-breathed sighs,
And thy radiant cheek, with its crimson light,
Like a young June rose in the moonshine bright—
For to me, to me, 'tis sweeter far
To meet thee, my love, 'neath the Evening Star.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

DUNGARVAN MEETING.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

"Ah Carbery !---Carbery !---quæ te dementia Cessit ?"---Virg.

Sir—With no inconsiderable degree of astonishment I have read in your independent Journal of the 25th inst. a letter bearing the signature of "Andrew Carbery," the respectable Chairman of the late Dungarvan Repeal Meeting. In this most extraordinary document, an insinuation is sought to be conveyed, that certain expressions reflecting on language used at the Parish Chapel of this town on a recent occasion, were not delivered at the meeting, but were subsequently introduced into the report furnished to your office. Now, Sir, having been present at that meeting, I feel myself bound in justice to the Reporter, to declare most positively and decidedly, that the expressions alluded to by Mr. Carbery, were delivered at that meeting by Mr. Roche distinctly and audibly, and were not objected to by the Chairman, Mr. A. Carbery, or any other individual present; but, on the contrary, were followed by "cheers," as faithfully described in the report. I must here remark, that, in my humble judgment, it would have been a more judicious, more consistent, and more creditable course—a course better calculated to advance the interests of that great measure which we had assembled to discuss, for Mr. Carbery, as Chairman of that meeting, to have called Mr. Roche to order when he introduced irrelevant matter, and thus take the sense of the meeting on the propriety of his being heard, than to come before the public now, through the medium of the Press, and by exhibiting as the champion of a newspaper controversy, proclaim to the world that the genius of Discord still presides over the councils of Irishmen, and that we justly merit the reproach of the indignant bard—

> "That while our tyrants joined in hate,
> "We never joined in love.---Moore.

In the just and well-merited eulogium which Mr. Carbery has passed on the character of our respected Pastor, the Reverend Doctor Foran, I most cordially concur, and am most happy to add, that since Dr. Foran has been appointed to watch over the spiritual welfare of this parish, his demeanour as a gentleman, his acquirements as a scholar, and his exemplary conduct and unaffected piety as a Priest, have gained him the respect of all classes; but when Mr. A. Carbery extends his approbation to the Curates of this parish, for the "zealous discharge of their duties on *all occasions*," without *any exception*, I beg leave to differ from him respectfully but firmly—for, with respect to the interference of one of those gentlemen in the late borough election, I cannot coincide with Mr. Carbery, that it was "commendable zeal" for a clergyman, availing himself of that influence and ascendancy which, as a Minister of the Gospel, he possesses over the minds of the majority of his flock, to assail, from the sacred altar, a man whose character the breath of calumny had never before tainted, and whose public life "deserved a far different return," for it was characterised by a series of disinterested services and sacrifices for the public good—I need scarcely name him, Counsellor Ronayne—at the same time, I am most willing to admit, that the conduct of the Reverend Gentleman alluded to has been always (except in this instance alone) most exemplary and unexceptionable. But, Sir, in order that you and the public may be enabled to duly estimate what degree of weight and credit should be attached to the document signed "Andrew Carbery," I beg to assure you as a fact strange—very strange—but strictly true, that Mr. Carbery did publicly, in the presence of several credible and respectable persons, disclaim all participation in—all knowledge of—that letter, until it appeared in the columns of your Paper. This needs no comment.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
VINDEX.

Dungarvan, Nov. 28, 1830.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECKS.

Great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the *Eliza Anne*, Captain Miller, which sailed from Cove on the morning of the 18th instant, for on Saturday last several pieces of wreck were found in Roches' bay, near the Light-house, also the mahogany sternport of a jolly boat, copper-fastened, and a case of preserved meat.

The *Eliza Anne* was bound to New Providence, with a cargo of brandy, wine, &c., and had only recently arrived in Cork from Bordeaux. The pieces of the wreck completely answer the description, and her boats were of mahogany, and copper-fastened. Two slaves were lately liberated from this vessel, and from the disinterested and kindly feelings manifested by the Captain towards his crew at the examination before the Magistrates, his untimely fate (if such it should turn out, and which there are but too just grounds to fear) will create unusual sympathy in Cork.

We have been informed this day that part of the stern of the floating wreck was picked up between Robert's Cove and Ringabella, which leaves no doubt of the fate of the vessel named, as the name "*Eliza Ann*, of Nassau, New Providence," was written on it.—[illegible] *Reporter of Tuesday.*

To t[illegible] [illegible] Reporter.
[illegible] [illegible]ven, Nov. 27, 1830.

Dea[illegible] [illegible]rt the following in[illegible] [illegible] tremendous weather [illegible] yesterday morning [illegible] at Blac[illegible] [illegible]as observed by the [illegible] East Gu[illegible] [illegible] the eastward, and [illegible] rounding [illegible] went down, with her [illegible], consist[illegible] Fears are entertained [illegible] it may be [illegible] Captain Roycraft, of Dunboy, [illegible] her return vo[illegible] Swansea, and missed this harbour.

It is to be hoped, that if Captain Roycraft is safe, and that this meets his eye, he will, without loss of time, write to his much distressed poor wife and family.

I am just informed that three men were drowned last night off Dunboy, whilst pulling a pilot on board a schooner coming into this harbour.

Your's, truly,
ALLEYN EVANSON,
Inspecting Serveyor, Coast Guard.

EXTRAORDINARY CHALLENGE.

The *Evening Packet* publishes the following singular letter, under the head of "Coach and Four at Ashbourne Races":—

Sir—On Saturday last, as two ladies were returning in a private carriage from the races at Ashbourne, they were exceedingly alarmed by a most brutal and ungentlemanly attack made on their driver and horses, by a person whose companions, and the equipages to which he was attached, bespoke the man of fashion and the gentleman, but whose conduct on that occasion unequivocally contradicted such a supposition. He was driving in the hinder part of a beautifully and fashionably appointed coach, painted yellow, and built in the mail-coach style, drawn by four horses, and was one of a party consisting of about twelve or fourteen persons, amongst whom he appeared to be the bravest of the brave, as no other of the party possessed courage or ferocity sufficient to insult two unattended females, as the gentlemen who were of their party had been but a short time separated from them. If the whiskered *ex-Gentleman* should see this representation of himself and his brutal conduct, and make any inquiries as to the author, with a view to reinstate himself in civilized society, (having forfeited his claim to admission), I request you will be kind enough to furnish him with my address, and you will much oblige your humble servant,

THOMAS R. WHITTY.

FAILURE IN LONDON.—We are sorry to state the failure of an eminent East India house. Their debts are reported at about £100,000.—*Globe.*

CIVIC ENTERTAINMENT TO HIS MAJESTY.—On Friday the Lord Mayor waited upon some of the members of the government, and requested to know whether his Majesty would, on an early day, confer on his faithful subjects of the city the honour so ardently desired by all. To this request, ministers, we understand, replied, that his Majesty, with all possible good wishes and feelings towards the corporation, felt it necessary, in consequence of the long nights and severe weather, to postpone his intended visit for the present. His lordship was at the same time given to understand, that no doubt in the spring his Majesty would most cheerfully honour them with his company. The royal entertainment committee, upon hearing this answer, immediately determined to open the Hall to their fellow citizens on Monday and Tuesday next, after which it will be dismantled. It is said that a new contract is to be entered into immediately for the use of the decorations in the spring.—*Globe of Saturday.*

His Majesty and the Queen, since their arrival from Brighton, have repeatedly walked out together in the Green Park, quite unattended, and nearly unobserved. George III. and Queen Charlotte, whilst the King was in health, regularly pursued the same unostentatious and quiet mode of recreation, both at Windsor a[illegible] Kew.

His Majesty was pleased t[illegible] the entertainments given during [illegible] sojourn at Brighton, as private parties, extending only to the circle of his intimate friends. Arrangements have now been made in the royal establishment on a larger scale; and the future hospitality of the Pavilion will include *all* the nobility and noble visitors who have claims upon the notice of their Majesties.—*Court Journal.*

The Queen, it is understood, has fixed on the 24th day of February next for holding her first Drawing-room, when all the Ladies who attended are expected to appear in dresses of British manufacture.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.—We have been informed that a requisition is in course of signature, for a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, to make arrangements for the reception of the chivalrous and high-minded Anglesey, on his restoration to the Chief-Governorship of Ireland.—*Register.*

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Earl Jermyn will lead to the hymeneal altar, in a few days, Lady Catherine Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

LORD MILTON.—This Noble Lord, having for the present resolved to retire from public life, has vacated his seat for Peterborough, and named Mr. Fazakerley to succeed him. His Lordship's chief reason for this step is stated to be an anxious desire to superintend the numerous family which his late amiable lady, on her death-bed, commended to his personal care; and the Noble Lord is too good a father to neglect so solemn an injunction. We have also heard other causes assigned. It is said that the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam is to have a Marquisate, and that Lord Milton expects to be called to the Peerage in his father's life-time.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Lord Brougham was born in the year 1779, and is descended from a respectable Cumberland family, who, sixty or seventy years ago, first settled in Westmoreland, in which is situate Brougham Hall, (in the parish of Brougham,) called by a celebrated tourist "The Windsor of the North." His mother was the sister of Professor Robertson, the historian, and is still in the enjoyment of a green old age. He has three brothers, James, John, and William. The former resides with his mother at the Hall; he is in Parliament. The latter is at the bar. John was many years a wine-merchant at Edinburgh.—*Ibid.*

Earl Grey (Premier) is sixty-six years of age; The Marquis of Anglesey is 63 years of age; Lord Holland, connected by marriage with the King's family is 57 years of age; Lord Melbourne, 51 years of age; the Marquis of Lansdowne, 50 years of age; Lord Duncannon, M. P. for the county Kilkenny, and eldest son of the Earl of Besborough, 49 years of age; Lord Goderich and Lord Althorp, eldest son of Earl Spencer, 48 years years of age; Lord Palmerston, 43 years of age; the Duke of Richmond, 39 years of age; Sir James Graham and Lord Durham, 38 years of age—the latter is son-in-law of Earl Grey. Lords Duncannon and Melbourne are brothers-in-law.

On the 5th of October Lieut. Stuart Mackay, of his Majesty's 32d Regiment, put an end to his existence at Quebec, by cutting with a razor his throat from ear to ear. It was in evidence at the coroner's inquest that Lieut. Mackay had laboured for several years under the influence of lunacy and delirium tremens. When in a perfect state of mind he was an excellent soldier. His remains were interred at Quebec on the 8th with military honours, the entire garrison being in attendance.

We understand that the Duke of Wellington, notwithstanding his extravagant testimony to the merits of the English Parliament as at present constituted, and his declaration of uncompromising hostility to Reform, actually entertained a project of Parliamentary Reform which he communicated to the great Boroughmongers, to whom he looked for support. Finding them determined against Reform in any shape, and that if he attempted it they would withdraw from him their support, he had then to choose between Reform with the support of the Whigs and Radicals, and hostility to Reform with the support of the party hostile to Reform.—*Morning Chronicle.*

PETERBOROUGH.—The election of a Representative in the place of Lord Milton, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, came on on Wednesday, when Mr. Fazakerly was elected without opposition.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., has, through his steward, *Mr. Syson*, expressed his wish that his tenants shall not any longer use thrashing machines.

The Spanish Refugees at Bayonne, have addressed to the French Minister of the Interior a protest against the order of the Government, requiring them immediately to leave the frontier and retire to Bourges.

Yesterday M. de Brian, Editor of the *Quotidienne*, was condemned by the Court of Assizes to six months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 1000 francs, for having falsely and maliciously stated, during the riots that took place in Oct. last, that his Majesty had quitted Paris, and retired to Neuilly.—*Paris Paper of Wednesday.*

PURITY OF ELECTION.—A correspondent informs us that on Friday the freemen of Canterbury, who voted for Lord Fordwich and Mr. Watson, received for a plumper a sovereign each, and the split votes half that sum.

A Noble Lord is said to have just paid to an Hon. Baronet upwards of £150,000 for a rotten borough, not far from town. The affair is indeed so public, that the House of Commons is at once disgraced if it does not take it up. And the proper way to indemnify his Lordship and those of whom he has bought the borough, is by sending them all to Newgate for a breach of privilege.—*London Paper.*

In the Dublin Theatre, it is the custom of the Irish gods to express their dislike or approbation of any person or performance by calling for a groan or a clap. Whilst the Union was in agitation and the ex-minister very unpopular, *Blue Beard* happened to be represented; when after the duet of "Pit-a-pat—pit a-pat," &c., a fellow in the gallery roared out—"Come now, my honies ! a groan for Pit, and a clap for Pat."—*Tatler.*

An important alteration is to be made in the budget, of 1830 respecting the Theatres in Paris. Instead of the heavy duty of two centimes per franc for the protection afforded by Government, in future the Directors are only to pay two centimes for each spectator for the low priced entres. The tax is, however, sufficiently heavy.—*Le Temps.*

It has been decided, that in colleges and other establishments for public education, instruction in the use of arms shall form a part of the system to be adopted.—*Courrier des Electeurs.*

M. Valentin de Lapelouse, one of the editors of the *Courier Français*, who suffered several months' imprisonment for political condemnations under Charles X., has just received from the King the cross of the Legion of Honour. M. de Lapelouse was one of the journalists who signed the protest against the Ordonnances of July 25, and is now a superior officer of the National Guards.

The appeal to the public spirit of the English and American visitors and residents in Paris, to evince their admiration of the recent events in France, has produced an immediate effect. The public entertainment to be given by them for this purpose is fixed for Monday, the 29th instant, and from the popularity of the cause, we doubt not, it will be very fully attended. Mr. Buckingham has been invited to take the chair, and will preside on the occasion, and some of the most celebrated characters of the capital will be invited to attend.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A divorce in the Scots Ecclesiastical Court is, we understand, at length in progress, and by amicable arrangement, between a celebrated vocalist and the brother of an eminent statesman.—*Court Journal.*

COGENT REASON.—On the evening of St. Bartholomew, during the massacre, a citizen of Paris, reputed to be very rich, was closely pursued by an assassin, sword in hand, to whom the citizen kept crying—"Sir, Sir, you are mistaken, I am really a true Catholic!" "Very possibly," replied the other, at the same time piercing him with his sword, "but your money is heretic."—*Mirror.*

Sir Robert Peel declined the peerage which was offered him by the King when he tendered his resignation—probably preferring at present to take a part in the discussions of the Lower House to enjoying a seat in the Upper, where he and his great antagonist, Lord Brougham, must once more have come into hostile collision. The late Home Secretary, when he declined the peerage, asked one favour of his Majesty, and that was, that his brother-in-law, Mr. George Robert Dawson, should be nominated a Privy Councillor, which his Majesty immediately granted.—*Morning Herald.*

The King, in compliment to the memory of his father, is said to have come to the determination to hold his birth-day on the 4th of June.

It is an error to suppose, that in the event of the demise of the Duchess of Kent, previous to a regency, the Duke of Cumberland, as senior member of the Royal Family, must succeed to the guardianship of the royal minor. Upon the accession of the Princess Victoria to the throne of England, (Hanover being, like every other fief of the empire, subject to the Salique Law,) the Duke of Cumberland necessarily succeeds to the Hanoverian crown, as Ernest I., and will consequently be removed from all personal participation in the business of the English state.—*Court Journal.*

The city wits will have it that Mr. ex-Secretary Croker, in his late attack on the Lord Chancellor, was instigated thereto by the lame ducks of the Stock Exchange; and that, consequently, he ought henceforward to be called *Alley*-Croaker.

MARCH OF POLITENESS.—While a lady was passing along Commercial-street the other day with the riband of her sandal loose, her attention was drawn to the accident by a smart young mechanic, who addressed her in these terms:—"Hudibras says the politest thing a man can do is to tie a lady's shoe-string—pray allow me to tie yours !"—*Leeds Mercury.*

In the legislative assemblies of the United States, a bell rings for dinner at five o'clock; and the Houses, whoever may be speaking, are said to be cleared in a moment. The scene thus exhibited resembles that in one of Foote's farces, where it is announced to a host of starving authors that "the milk porridge is ready."

A remark having been offered to the King, respecting the unostentatious manner in which he shews himself to the people, by walking the streets, &c. like a private gentleman, he replied:—"My brother, I have always understood, was unpopular because he kept himself secluded from his subjects; now, my people, I believe, like to see me, and I like to see my people, therefore I shall mingle with them at my pleasure;—besides, as Duke of Clarence, I was accustomed to walk the streets like a private gentleman, and I see no reason why I should discontinue the custom as King !"—*Court Journal.*

The Queen, it is said, has expressed her determination to pay, out of her annual allowance by parliament, the entire expense consequent upon the repairs and alterations which are intended to be made in the Palace at Bushy Park, of which her Majesty has been appointed by the King ranger for life.—*Ibid.*

The Duke of Cambridge, shortly before his departure for Hanover, being in company with the Duke of Brunswick, the latter said to his royal highness, "Take care, dear cousin, that the people do not drive you from your government, or perhaps put you to death." "There is nothing to fear," answered the Royal Duke, "for such as act prudently, and are not despots."—*Ibid.*

On Friday last, a military officer who had joined Lord Middleton's hounds on the turnpike road, near Bingham, dropped his purse, containing nearly thirty pounds. The purse was found by a little boy, who restored it to the owner, and received from him as the reward of his honesty, *one penny* of the coinage of George the Third.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The India Board have received intelligence that Mr. Tailor, so conspicuous lately in forwarding the steam navigation intercourse in the Indian seas, has been captured in the desert by the Arabs, on his return to Europe.

We have heard, but cannot affirm positively, that Lord Anglesey will be the last Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that his appointment is but a preliminary to the almost immediate abolition of that ancient but worn-out rank.—*London Paper.*

CURIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.—A farmer in the country lately made out a bill to a person who had employed him, and whose Christian name was Jacob. It would puzzle some people, perhaps more learned than the farmer, to endeavour to put five letters together, none of which are in the word "Jacob," and make it sound as well as "Gekup," which was the way the farmer spelt it.—*The Tatler.*

The widow of Charles James Fox is at present residing at Brighton. She occupies the house, No. 30, Steyne, where she was to have been joined in the early part of this week by her noble relations, Lord and Lady Holland, but for the resignation of Ministers, which delayed the Noble Lord in town to obtain the seals of his office, and kiss hands on his appointment to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.—*Court Journal.*

A GENERAL RECEIVER.—A curious collection of *bijouterie*, *pictures*, and *books*, the property of a once favourite actress, who never manifested much faith in *Lovers' Vows*, will, we understand, shortly be sold. They include baubles presented by the Highest Personage down to ditto from the lowest plebeian.—*Sunday Times.*

FORGERY.—We understand that a forgery in the transfer of stock to the amount of £1,700, caused by one of the clerks getting a person to personate his aunt, was discovered this morning at the Bank of England.—*Globe of Monday.*

Charles X. will not remain at Edinburgh, but will fix his residence in the States of the Church, at an estate which formerly belonged to the family of Farnese, but is now the property of the King of Naples. The Duke de Blacas, who was charged with this negociation, has just concluded it.—It is in contemplation to fit up the mansion for the ex-King. Several times during his reign, Charles expressed a wish to end his days at Rome, in order to give himself up entirely, in the capital of Christendom, to his devotional exercises.—*National.*

We have heard it said that Mr. St. John Long was once a pupil of Mr. Martin, the painter, and that Mr. Martin has two or three specimens of his *rubbing in* on canvas. We happen to know, that among the treasured works of this worthy, by another person, is a portrait of his famous witness, the Marchioness of Ormond.—*Athenæum.*—[We have also heard of a Bishop, who gave Mr. St. John Long 200 guineas as a travelling fee to visit him in the country, to operate for cataract. Long did not operate, fortunately for the Bishop, and much to his own credit; but, in return, for the Bishop's fee and his good cheer, Long painted his portrait.]—*Courier.*

ILLUMINATION.—The Commercial News-room in Galway was brilliantly illuminated on Thursday night, in consequence of the assertion of public opinion in the defeat of the Premier and his party.—*Galway Paper.*

Last week a fish of very large size was perceived by some men who were shooting wild fowl near Earth-bridge, Hants. After some difficulty they shot the fish, which proved to be a porpoise of five feet in length. Such an instance of this variety of the finny tribe migrating so far distant from its usual element, is a very rare occurrence in natural history.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Louis XVIII. was extremely difficult upon all points of minor etiquette. Monsieur de Villele having one day unceremoniously deposited his snuff-box upon his Majesty's table, the King observed to him, "There is room here, sir, for your portfolio; but the place for your snuff-box is your waistcoat pocket." To the Duke de Cazes, although a personal favourite, he addressed a somewhat similar reprimand. It appears that the minister was in the habit of placing his hat in the first chair which came in his way. "Monsieur le Duc !" said Louis, "a well-bred man keeps his hat upon his head in the open air; but in a drawing-room its proper place is beneath his arm or upon his knee."

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.—There are now at the Royal Oak, in Ridgeway, near Dorchester, 21 potatoes, the produce of one root, weighing 21lbs. Three of the potatoes alone weigh nine pounds, and one of them measures 10½ inches long and 11 inches round.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—Dec. 1.

ARRIVED.

29th Nov.—George Canning, Bellamy, Liverpool, salt for Palstow; Brighton, Giles, Newhaven, ballast; Hebe, White, Whitehaven, coals; Jane and Henry, Norton, Liverpool, salt.

30th—Gower, Peters, Cardigan, slates, a market; Britannia, Jones, Newport, coals; Eliza Jane, Bowen, ditto, ditto; Four Brothers, Booth, Newport, coals and iron; Amelia, Harris, Pembroke, coals; Pheasant, Browning—Acorn, Jones—Alexander, Hooper—Eron, Jones—and Resolution, Fisher, Cardiff, coals; Eliza and Ann, Hunnett, Swansea, culm; Peace, Lowther—and Malvina, Chappell, ditto, coals; Mary, Fisher, Newport, ditto, for Ross; William and Mary, Ross, Liverpool, sugar, &c.; George IV., Hollis, Cowes, ballast; Mary and Betty, Pitt, Newport, coals; Nancy, Kealy, Swansea, culm, for Ross.

1st Dec.—Ellen, Chappell, Liverpool, general cargo; Friends, Burnard—and Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, coals.

SAILED.

29th Nov.—[illegible] Diligence, Griffiths—Eliza, [illegible]—Victory, Nicholas—and Fancy, Crews, [illegible] Gillespie, Cousin, Liv[illegible], from Liverpool; Pomona, Somers, Youghal, [illegible] from Newport; Euphemia, Balkie, Cork, coals, from Newcastle; Nora Creina, steamer, Stacey, Bristol, general cargo, [illegible]; Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, general cargo.

30th—His Majesty's schooner Pike, on a cruise; Edward, Swaney, Cork, [illegible] and empty casks; Erin, Brennan—and Ellen, Doud, Cork, general cargo; Harmony, Arnell, London, provisions.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Youghal, at London, *Hope*, Munro; *Betsy*, Davies; *M[illegible]*, Gillett.

Arrived from Wexford, at Quebec, Oct. 13, *Wexford*, Barry.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At Quebec, Oct. 12, *[illegible]*, Pollard—12th, *[illegible]*, O'Brien; [illegible].

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the late Miss MARY ANN REDMOND, of Dungarvan, are required to pay, without delay, to her Executors, MICHAEL LENIHAN and GARRETT REDMOND, of Dungarvan; and all those to whom she was indebted are required to furnish their Accounts, in order to have them paid.

November 29, 1830.

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by direction of the COMMISSIONERS for IMPROVING the PORT and HARBOUR of WATERFORD, a PUMP has been sunk immediately in front of the BALLAST CLIFF, from which the Crews of Vessels may obtain an abundant Supply of Excellent WATER, *free of expense*.

NOTICE is also given, that BEAMS, SCALES, and WEIGHTS, for the use of *Colliers*, will be ready for delivery, on and after the 6th of next Month, (*December*).

By order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Sec.

Ballast Office, November 26, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thur.		Frid.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.				
Butter, per cwt.	[illegible]	103	1[illegible]	102	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Wheat, per bar.	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	26	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Oats, do.	10	11	10	11	11	12	11	12				
Barley, do.	13	15	13	15	13	15	13	15				
Oatmeal, per cwt.	[illegible]	15	13	15	[illegible]	15	13	15				
Flour, 1st, per cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	[illegible]				
2nd, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
3rd, do.	[illegible]	25	20	25	23	25	[illegible]	25				
Indian Corn, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Meal, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	21	32	21	32	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	32				
Scalded Pork, do.	21	26	21	26	21	26	21	26				
Heads, do.	0	0	0	0	17	18	17	18				
Offal, do.	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	14	15				
Whiskey, per gal.	6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.				
Beef, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]				
Mutton, do.	3	6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6				
Pork, do.	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	3				
Veal, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Potatoes, per st.	9	10	9	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	10				
Coals, Newport,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Swansea,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Culm,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				

The price of Butter is again advancing. On Tuesday the quotation stood at from 100s. to 103s. per cwt.; but an advance of fully 2s., for first quality, took place yesterday, the price being up to 105s. Inferior quality, however, remains stationary. The supply on both days was rather middling. Weighed on Tuesday, 211; yesterday, 210 firkins.

The receipts of Grain since our last have been exceedingly small, both from farmers and dealers, chiefly owing to the farmers being busily employed in digging their potatoes and seed-sowing. The little that appears, however, meets with a free sale at the above prices.

Bacon Pigs and Scalded Pork remain stationary at our last quotation.

WEXFORD MARKETS, Nov. 30.

Wheat, 30s. to 33s. 0d.; Beans, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Barley, 10s. to 12s. 0d.; Oats 10s. to 12s. 6d. per bar. Oatmeal, 18s. per cwt. Butter, 96s. to 00s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d to 3d. per stone. Beef, 3d. to 4½d. per lb.; Mutton, 3d. to 4d. per do; Veal, 3d. to 4d. per do.; Pork, 3d. per do.

CLONMEL MARKETS, Dec. 1.

Butter, 100s. 0d. to 102s. 0d.; Oatmeal, 11s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Second Flour, 45s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Household, 40s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.; Thirds, 36s. 6d. to 34s. 0d.; Fourths, 22s. 6d. to 21s. 0d. Bere, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 0d.; Barley, 11s. 0d. to 15s. 0d. per barrel; Wheat, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d. per stone; Oats, 9d. to 10½d. per do.; Potatoes, 2½d. to 3d per do.; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Beef, 2d. to 3½d. per do.; Mutton, 3d. to 4½d. per do.; Pork, 4d. to 4½d. per do.; Fresh Butter, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 4d. per do.; Bacon Pigs, 30s. to 31s. 0d. per cwt.

KILKENNY MARKETS, Nov. 30.

Butter, 100s. 0d. to 103s. per cwt.; Wheat, 30s. 0d. to 35s. 0d. per barrel; Barley, 12s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per do.; Oats, 12s. 0d. to 15s. 0d. per do. Flour (per bag)—1st, 38s. 0d. to 40s.; 2ds, 32s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; 3ds, 1s. 0d. to 20s. 0d. Bacon Pigs, 32s. 0d. to 33s. 0d. Beef, 3d. to 0d.; Mutton, 3½d. to 4d.; Veal, 5d. to 0d. per lb. Potatoes 4d. to 4½d. per stone.

CORK MARKETS, Nov. 30.

CORN—Wheat, 26s. 0d. to 35s. 6d.; Barley, 11s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Bere, 11s. 9d. to 12s. 2d.; Oats, 10s. 0d. to 13s. 7d. per barrel.

FLOUR—First quality, 21s. to 22s. per cwt.; second do., 19s. to 21s. per ditto; household, 15s. to 18s. 6d. per ditto; thirds, 8s. to 12s. per ditto. Oatmeal, 13s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

PROVISIONS—Planters Oxen Beef, 26s. to 00s. per cwt.; India do., 22s. to 00s. per do.; Navy do., 20s. to 00s. per do.; Cows, 5 cwt., 22s. to 00s.; 4½ do., 20s. to 00s.; 4 do., 19s. per ditto; 3½ do., 18s. per do.; 3 ditto, 16s. to 00s. per ditto; Tallow, 5s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. per stone of 16 lb. for slaughtered.

PORK—Bacon Pigs, 27s. to 28s. per cwt.; India, 25s. to 00s. per ditto; and Mess, 21s. to 22s. per ditto.

Potatoes, 5½d. to 6½d. per stone.

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

BUTTER.

The Merchants, 104s.—100s.—96s.—94s.—8[illegible]s.—80s.

The Coopers, . . . 94s.—90s.—86s.—82s.—78s.—70s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 26.

The market continues poorly supplied with Wheat, which is gradually advancing, and to day sold freely at a further improvement of 6d. to 1s. per barrel. Oats were 3d. dearer, and Bere in good demand at Tuesday's price. An advance of 1s. per cwt on Flour and Oatmeal are now fairly established.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 29.

The supply of Corn continuing on the same limited scale as for several weeks past, Wheat further advanced 1s. to day, Oats 3d., and Bere and Barley 6d., per barrel. Flour and Oatmeal continue in steady demand, and fully support the late improvement.

Red Wheat, 31s. to 39s. 0d.; White do., 37s. to 46s.—Oats, 13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.; Grinding Barley, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Malting, do. 17s. 0d. to 18s. 6d. per barrel.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 29.

The supply of English Wheat is rather more extensive than of late; and there has been a very considerable supply of Flour—but the price of the latter article remains unaltered. In the price of English Wheat we can quote an improvement of 1s. per quarter from last Monday's market; and on old foreign Wheat 1s. to 2s. per quarter more has been obtained. In the Barley trade great heaviness prevails, and this grain may be quoted 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper than at our last quotation. Oats are also heavy sale, and we think the prices of this day week can be barely supported. Beans and Peas present no alteration, with the exception of white Peas, which are quoted 1s. to 5s. per quarter cheaper, and in some instances are offered at a still lower reduction—and this grain wears a very heavy appearance. The business doing in foreign Wheat has been on a larger scale than of late.

Wheat	58s. to 75s.	Small Beans	42s. to 45s.
Rye	30s. to 31s.	Tick do.	36s. to 38s.
Barley	35s. to 40s.	Oats, Potato	26s. to 30s.
Malting do.	00s. to [illegible]s.	Poland	23s. to 27s.
White Peas. . . .	48s. to 53s.	Feed	20s. to 24s.
Boilers	52s. to 58s.	Flour	55s. to 60s.
Grey Peas	38s. to 40s.	Rape Seed	00l. to 00l.

IMPORTATIONS DURING THE LAST WEEK.

ENGLISH—Wheat 3762 qrs.; Barley 15,388 qrs.; Malt, 7529 qrs.; Oats, 8554 qrs.; Beans, 1107 qrs; Peas, 1841 qrs.

FOREIGN—Wheat, 300 qrs.; Barley, — qrs.; Oats, — qrs.; Beans, — qrs.; Peas, 429 qrs.

IRISH—Wheat, 30 qrs.; Barley, — qrs.; Oats, 16,440 qrs.

FLOUR—English, 11,892 sacks; Irish, 465 ditto; Foreign 56 ditto.

CORN AVERAGES.

The following is the official return of the Averages of Grain up to Saturday, November 20:—

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Wheat . .	64s. 8d.	Oats	23s. 8d.	Beans . .	37s. 10d.
Barley . .	38s. 4d.	Rye	37s. 9d.	Peas . .	17s. 5d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY.

Wheat . .	62s. 7d.	Oats	23s. 6d.	Beans . .	38s. 7d.
Barley . .	36s. 9d.	Rye	35s. 2d.	Peas . .	43s. 9d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat . .	24s. 8d.	Oats	12s. 3d.	Beans . .	12s. 6d.
Barley . .	7s. 10d.	Rye	15s. 9d.	Peas . .	5s. 0d.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Satur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.
Bank Stock	220½	..	218½	..	..	..
L. 3 p. c. Co.	84	84½	82¾	81½	..	..
Do. do. Red.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gv. Db. 3½	87½	88¼	88¼	86¼	..	..
Do. St. do.	92½	93	91¼	91¼	..	..
Do. New, 4	93½	94	92	92	..	..
G. Cana' L. 4	60½	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 6	87½	88	86½	..	..	..
R. Can. St.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining Co.	7	7½	..	..	..	..
Gov. Deb.	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1830.

The following particulars have been brought by the London Papers of Monday evening, which arrived last night at the *Chronicle* office :

Dutch Papers have reached us this morning to the 27th inst. The announcement of the armistice on the side of Holland, as the result of the mediation of the leading powers, is a gratifying circumstance. It is scarcely less so to learn that our anticipations of exaggeration in the reported movements of Prussian troops are in a great degree correct. The following are extracts :—

THE HAGUE, NOV. 25.—The *Staats Courant* of today contains the following article :—

"In consequence of a conference held at London on the 17th inst., between the plenipotentiaries of England, France, the Netherlands, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and of the representations made in consequence to the King, *his Majesty has thought fit to have orders given to the Commanders of his forces by sea and land to suspend all offensive operations.*

"We understand that this second conference led to a second protocol of the Ambassadors of the five great powers assembled at London, by which it is determined that an armistice, for the time (it is said) of three months, shall take place between Holland and Belgium, to commence on Sunday the 21st inst. With respect to the remaining contents of the protocol, the accounts are so different that we do not think it advisable to say anything more for the present. It seems quite certain that the Provisional Government of Belgium has also given its assent to this armistice.

"His Majesty, considering the great disadvantages that might ensue from the free navigation with ships and vessels to and from the parts of the kingdom which are in a state of insurrection, has, by a decree of the 20th inst., prohibited all conveyance of merchandize to and from the parts of the kingdom in a state of insurrection."

BOIS LE DUC, NOV. 23.—It seems that in the beginning of November the commanders of the Prussian troops on the frontiers of the Netherlands received orders most carefully to avoid all rencontres with the Belgian insurgents.

Letters from that frontier, not far from Maestricht, dated November 20, contain the following particulars :—

The journals of Liege amuse their readers with accounts from Aix-la-Chapelle, which announce that the Prussian troops had marched from that city with all speed for the interior of the kingdom, on account of the disturbances said to have taken place at Berlin. Nothing of all this is known at Aix-la-Chapelle. Some troops have left that place, but only two companies, which are gone to Juliers, in order to lessen the burden of quartering the soldiers at Aix-la-Chapelle, where, however, there remains a garrison of 1500 men. Meantime the infantry of the three Prussian corps in the Rhenish provinces may be estimated at 75,000 men ; and this force may be doubled in a few days by calling out the organised and disciplined Landwehr.—Juliers, Cologne, and Coblentz, are in a good state of defence, and provisioned for six months.

The fortifications continue to be strengthened. The troops, of which the cavalry and artillery are particularly fine, are daily exercised. The French themselves, of which there are great numbers in the Rhenish Provinces, cannot refuse to acknowledge that those troops may be placed on a par with the best that Napoleon ever commanded. The soldiers are animated by the best spirit, and it may be affirmed that the inhabitants of the Rhenish provinces are well disposed.

It seems that order is pretty well maintained in Liege, but from Brussels to Antwerp the respectable inhabitants come in whole companies to take refuge at Aix la Chapelle, so that the environs cannot receive any more strangers. Messrs. D'Aubreme, Liedekerke, and Van Gobbelschroy, have been there even since the 15th. Baron Rothschild arrived there from London on the 18th.

THE HAGUE, NOV. 24.—The motion of M. Haren respecting a responsible ministry has been examined in the Sections. It is said that the majority consider this motion as unseasonable under present circumstances, and conceive that such a measure must be deferred till the revival of the fundamental law. It is affirmed that the King has dissolved the commission appointed to revise the fundamental law, thanking the Members composing it for what they have done.

BREDA, NOV. 25.—Notwithstanding the armistice agreed to by both parties, some insurgents or brigands were yesterday at Nispen and Groot Zandert, and at the latter place wanted to compel the Burgomaster to hoist the flag of the rebels, which he, however, positively refused. Those people seem not to pay any regard to the command of their leaders, and must therefore be properly chastised on our side.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BELGIUM.

SITTING OF NOV. 23.

The order of the day was the debate on the proposal of M. C. Rodenbach, to declare all the members of the family of Orange Nassau for ever excluded from all power in Belgium.

M. C. Rodenbach defended his proposal. The Belgians, who have been wearied by 15 years' tyranny of the family of Nassau, have by this glorious revolution acquired the right to dispose of themselves. The principle of non-intervention, admitted by the powers, promises external peace. The Nassaus, in contempt of all treaties, have violated the fundamental compact which was imposed on the Belgic nation in 1815. It will be said that the Prince of Orange has had no share in all that his family has done ; but did he not wait for the issue of his brother's expedition ? By recalling him we should become the victims of an odious deception, and we should be the laughing-stock of Europe. The country has no need of highnesses or excellencies, but of men able to govern and to defend it.

The family of the Nassaus was always fatal to Belgium ; even when it directed the insurrection against the Spanish despotism, it agitated and divided the citizens, by raising the standard of Protestantism. The Nassaus have always manifested their insatiable ambition ; they never pardoned an injury.

M. de Baillett—As no privilege should be admitted, so no exclusion should be pronounced. After the violation of the fundamental law, the injustice of fifteen years, the days of September, and the burning of Antwerp, all the members of the family of Nassau must henceforth be strangers to Belgium. Shall we tread in the footsteps of the Minister Van Maanen, who, under the French Government, proposed to outlaw the execrable House of Orange ? The only power of the Congress on this point is its conscience : to exclude this family would be to suppose that it had claims which it no longer possesses. Let the same wisdom, the same prudence, that has hitherto governed our deliberations, still direct them. Let us exclude the Nassaus when we choose a head of the government : till then all exclusion would be premature and superfluous. Let us leave the Congress entirely at liberty. I shall vote against the motion.

M. Raikem thought the exclusion absolutely necessary.

M. Le Clercq judges the proposal to be premature, useless, and dangerous ; the citadel and the squadron of Antwerp are infernal machines which continually threaten us. The suspension of arms just concluded renders the proposal still more dangerous ; the exclusion should be deferred till the discussion of the constitution ; to exclude is to recognise rights which the family of the Nassaus do not possess. We have interests to discuss with Holland—accounts to settle ; let us not raise up between us and it a Chinese wall. I conjure you let us avert the evils with which the adoption of the proposal threatens us. I am persuaded that several members who are for excluding the Nassaus, will, nevertheless, vote against the proposal, for the reasons which I have offered. For my part I only wish it to be adjourned.

M. Vela'n XIV. read the discourse of M. Rodenbach, who is blind. It is in favour of the proposal.

M. de Laughe—I shall vote against the proposal.

M. Nothomb thought the decision required existed already by the declaration of independence. "If (said he) you believe the possibility of a recall of a member of the Orange family, you admit the possibility of a new Union with Holland."

M. de Brouckere had at first been inclined to the Prince of Orange, but the conduct of the Prince at Antwerp, his going to Holland, and other circumstances, had made him change his opinion.

M. Verbroek Peters thought the proposal unreasonable, and likely to bring great misfortunes, not only on the city of Antwerp, but the whole country. He represented the Dutch as masters of the sea, destroying our commerce, &c. Every thing that may prolong the war is an evil, and such will be the result of the measure in question.

M. Claes spoke to the same effect.

M. Jottrand declared that he preferred the Prince of Orange to a republic or to foreign dominion.

M. J. de Decker did not think the interest of commerce and manufactures so dependent on the retaining of the family of Orange as some would persuade us. As for the colonies, they will, perhaps, soon be free. Holland cannot much longer exercise over them its oppressive rule. We shall find a greater and more certain market at home by adopting a prohibitory system of customs, by excluding the goods of England and Germany, which inundate us, and import ten times as much as we send to the colonies. Why seek, at the distance of 4,000 leagues, a market of which the first war at sea may deprive us, when we may have it at home ?

M. Van de Weyer, in a remarkable speech, which we have not room to insert, refuted the objections to the proposal.

M. de Stassart spoke with energy in favour of the proposal.

After some further discussion, the Assembly adjourned.

SITTING OF NOV. 24.

Two proposals were made, one by Baron Osy, to procure from the Provisional Government, before the close of the debate, a communication of the answer of King William to the protocol of London, to the proposal of the armistice, &c. ; the other, by M. Legrette, was nearly to the same effect.

Several members having spoken for and against these proposals, the President ordered the galleries to be cleared, that the Assembly might go into a secret committee. (The secret committee lasted about an hour ; it is affirmed that communications are made to the Congress by the Provisional Government.)

The sitting being again made public, the debate continued. Many members spoke.

The President having put the question, the proposal of M. Rodenbach was carried by a majority of 161 to 28.

The President—In consequence, "The National Congress, in the name of the Belgian people, declares all the members of the family of Orange Nassau for ever excluded from all power in Belgium."

"We are reduced," says the *Courier des Pays Bas*, "to *ondits* respecting the secret committee : *they say* that an envoy from a great power arrived at Brussels on the 23d ; that on the 24th he intimated to the Provisional Government, and to the diplomatic committee, that the exclusion of the Nassaus might disturb the peace of *Europe*, and implicate a neighbouring state ; *it is said* that the diplomatic committee and the Provisional Government frankly and unanimously declared that the exclusion was absolutely necessary ; that unwilling to take the responsibility on themselves, they resolved to communicate with the Congress. *They say* that M. de Weyer made a verbal communication to the general committee, and that it led to a warm discussion, which ended with the almost unanimous resolution to proceed with the order of the day.

BLOCKADE OF ANTWERP.

Extract of a letter from the agent at Lloyd's, dated Ostend, Nov. 24 :—"The blockading vessels left the coast on Monday, so that vessels may now sail from and enter the ports of Flanders without interruption."

OSTEND, NOV. 27.—A strong east wind. For several days past no vessel appeared off this port, except a Dutch 36-gun frigate and a gun-brig, and it is the opinion here that the blockade is in full force. Our pilot-boat was sent into Flushing on Thursday last by the blockade vessels.

FRANCE.

We have received the French Papers of Saturday and yesterday. The chamber of Peers have been occupied in arranging the manner in which the arrest of a Peer shall take place during a session or recess, whom the executive may deem it necessary to charge with a specific offence, and bring to trial.

By an ordonnance of the 28th November, countersigned by Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Count Bertrand is named Commandant of the Polytechnique School. Colonel Legriel is named second in command of the same School.

The Duke of Blacas has arrived at Naples with a numerous suite. All those persons wear the white cockade. The King of Naples having been informed of this circumstance, had it stated to the ordinary gentleman of the chamber of Charles X. that for him he was not at all desirous to compromise himself, and begged of him *not* to have colours worn that the allied governments with France could not *acknowledge*. This request of the King of Naples was accompanied by the order to quit, as soon as possible, the Neapolitan states.

AFFAIRS OF THE PYRENEES.

The following appears in a letter from Perpignan, dated the 19th inst. :—"We are without any intelligence from the column of the refugees which left Ax, and that marched towards Urgel under the orders of the chiefs San Miguel and Miranda. MM. Garciass and Capell passed through Bourg Madame on the 16th instant ; they came from Ax, where they were to have joined the other chiefs with 150 men, whom they had succeeded in assembling ; but the latter had left without waiting for them ; and finding themselves thus situated, without any destination, and without means of execution, they disbanded their little troop.

ISLAND OF CANDIA.

CANEA, SEPT. 17.—On the 6th, Soleiman, Pacha of Candia, received from Constantinople the official news that the Sultan had ceded for ever, and without reserve, the general government of Crete to the viceroy of Egypt. On the 10th Mustapha, the Pacha of Canea, received from the Viceroy the confirmation of the news.

His Highness informed him, at the same time, that he would in a few days send his orders and instructions, with the means necessary to carry them into execution.

This change in the destiny of that unhappy country has filled with joy all the Turkish and Greek inhabitants who are reasonable enough to feel the necessity of putting an end to party spirit by the fusion of the two parties. This sentiment was so lively at Canea, that in the evening after the guns of the fortress had announced that happy event, the principal Agas, whose habitations are near the spot, spontaneously illuminated their houses for three successive evenings. Mustapha Pacha, desiring to return these testimonies of public joy, gave the whole population a military *fete* ; previous to which he sent for the three Spakiote chiefs, who had been detained for several years as hostages, and declared to them that from that day he set them at liberty, and gave them permission to return to their families ; that in the mean time he had given orders to one of his Greek secretaries to lodge them in his house. To complete this act of clemency, he presented each of the prisoners with a new garment and money.

OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISH VESSEL.

Extract from the agent at Lloyd's at Constantinople, dated 25th October :—"The *Asia*, Rowland, loading in the port of Issickliman, near Cape Baba, was boarded on the 5th inst. by three boats full of men, who took away every thing valuable, with 1,500 piastres, 23*l.* English in money, and dollars, the master's watch, clothes, &c. &c."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY.

CITY, HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—The speculators of the Stock Exchange are in high spirits at the expected fluctuations for the next two weeks. The trial of the French Ministers they expect great things from ; that the riots in Paris may be serious ; the *report* of Reform in England and the reduction in expenditure they also expect will be productive of great changes in the value of Stock. In the mean time the jobbers for the fall, had rather a bit this morning. The house of Nassau being excluded from reigning in Belgium was stated as a circumstance that must create war. General Gerard having also left Paris for the purpose of inspecting the northern fortresses, was also a serious affair. Consols which on Saturday stood at 82½, fell to 82¼ ; from this point a rally to 83½ took place ; the market then suddenly gave way to 82¼ ; the price is now 82½. Exchequer Bills, 15 to 17 prem. ; India Bonds, 4 to 6 *prem.*

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.

The Rev. E. Wall, P.P. of Lismore and Ballyduff, most gratefully acknowledges the liberal contribution of a sufficient quantity of Ground, and of Ten Pounds sterling, towards the erection of a new Chapel at Ballyduff, by GEORGE BENNETT JACKSON, of Glenbeg, Esq.

The Liverpool Mercury says, the present is "the most profligate and demoralising election contest we ever witnessed." There are limits fixed by Providence, beyond which evil shall not pass. The disgusting iniquity of our venal elections appears to have reached its height ; all the friends of truth and freedom will speedily become unanimous for the vote by ballot.

On Sunday last, in pursuance to public notice, a meeting was held in the Lancasterian school, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to grant funds to promote the education of the children of the Catholic poor of Ireland. L. E. White, Esq., was, with the unanimous voice of the meeting, called to the chair, and the form of a petition read and adopted.—*Wexford Herald.*

O'CONNELL FUND.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed I send you my draft for Ten Pounds on the Bank, for the O'Connell Fund ; and I shall cheerfully pay to you £1 per month, until I shall see a sum realised which may be, in some way, commensurate with the invaluable services rendered to his country by Mr. O'Connell.

A FRIEND.

P. S.—The trades of our city have nearly all met ; I should like to have something from them besides votes of thanks to the man who has devoted his *all* to their regeneration.

Edward Dwyer, Esq., Sec. O'Connell Fund.

MR. EDITOR—May I beg the favour of your inserting the above in your highly respectable Paper. E. D.

[illegible]

A correspondent says, "It is said that the new ministry have offered a place to Mr. O'Connell ! The Mastership of the Irish Rolls has been mentioned."—*Morning Herald.*

THE *EVENING POST*—DOCTOR DOYLE—THE UNION.

The Editor says, in the *Post* of Tuesday last, that he "will not stoop to moot the point with the regular bands," but he condescends to moot the point with Dr. DOYLE, in one of the most driftless and inconsequential articles that could be written even by himself. He is quite ready to trouble the ear of Doctor DOYLE with his nonsense, because he knows the Right Rev. Prelate has too much respect for his own character, if he even had time, to contend with the unintelligible crudities of the *Dublin Evening Post*. His answer to Dr. DOYLE's objections, that "the Government had not been prompt in relieving Ireland," is in the style of that of our best diplomatists. He says, "But the Bishop knows too well, that, in a Constitution like ours, the Government is sometimes powerless, and their best efforts are frequently the result of a balance of interests and a compromise of opinion." As applicable to the question at issue, this assumption is not only unsupported by a single recorded fact, but it is directly contrary to historical truth. From the date of the Legislative Union up to the late change in the Ministry, the Government of the country has been uniformly administered by the Tory faction. That faction, at all times commanded a majority in the House of Commons, so that, during that period, it never was "powerless" to enact laws for the improvement and amelioration of Ireland. The sense in which this luminous writer seems to have taken the Right Reverend Doctor DOYLE's letter is, that the Bishop's argument referred *only* to the condition of the Irish people since the passing of the Relief Bill, whereas, it is quite evident to any one, not maddened by prejudice or blinded by stupidity, that Dr. DOYLE meant to compare the conduct of the British Government, subsequent to the passing of that Bill, with what it had been previously, and to deduce the following consequence : "The British Government has not for 28 years made one single step in advance to promote the prosperity of Ireland, because it was alleged that the state of the Catholics is the impediment to that prosperity. Since the Catholic Relief Bill has been passed, the country is left in the same condition that it was before that Bill passed.—Hence the necessity of discussing the question of a repeal." This is the construction that every intelligent and unbiassed man will put on Dr. DOYLE's letter, and not, as the *Evening Post* would have it, that the Prelate's objection comprehended only the contracted circle of two years. So much for the *entire substance* of his arguments, for the other parts of his article consist of mere references to persons and opinions extracted from the Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons, interlarded with the usual quantum of abuse of persons, and the usual gross imputations. He says, "that it is only among the base and ignorant that a Jacobin Club is sought to be established, a club which would put every man beyond its own purlieus under ban and anathema." Now, if ever there lived a man who has rendered himself justly obnoxious to the imputation of holding out incentives to a reign of TERROR, that man is the Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*. Neither himself nor his Proprietors were charged with preaching violence, or anarchy, or sedition—yet what has been the end and object of all his labours for the last month ? To persuade the constituted authorities that the people of Ireland contemplated civil war, rebellion, and separation. If the Government of the country believed this herald of national defamation, would not the Habeas Corpus Act be suspended this moment ? Would not the Insurrection Act be in existence this moment ? Would not Martial Law have been proclaimed ? Would not free quarters be proclaimed, and would not the peasantry of Ireland be, as they had been in the year 98, with their wives and daughters, handed over to the tender mercies of a brutal and licentious soldiery ? And this is the man who has the unblushing impudence to charge the people with placing under "ban and anathema" every one who differs from them on the Union question.

What does this *modest* Gentleman say, when he adverts to Mr. GOULBURN's last memorable Stamp Act, which was meant by the Dictator to be an extinguisher of the Irish Press ? "We had resolutions enough, and arguments in abundance, against these measures, and *we succeeded at last.*" The powers of impudence can no farther go !—This very man, who has written the foregoing sentence, thwarted on that occasion, and in an eminent degree, the exertions of the Irish journalists, and now he takes credit to himself as if he had been acting honestly. He is quite sick at Mr. POWER's being so "*scandalously compelled* to resign the representation of this County," but for his comfort, we have to assure him that his other favourite, Lord GEORGE, will walk out the next election, if the separation which he has been dreaming of does not take place before the dissolution of the present Parliament. It is not very becoming in such a person as the Editor of the *Post* to ridicule the humbler classes of society, because some of them are "brogue-makers and horse-shoers." For his accidental respectability he is indebted to a good education, and the possession of some talents, but he has not proved by his contemptuous ribaldry, that he possesses that suavity of disposition, or that elevation of sentiment which a good education generally bestows. There is not, perhaps, amongst the "horse-shoers or brogue-makers" one man inferior to himself in any one native quality which can ennoble humanity—let him not, therefore, despise men who are his equals in every thing but knowledge, and the possession of decent raiment—

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

Were we to analyse the characters of his public patrons, and his political followers, we could, limited as is our knowledge of them, prove, to the satisfaction of our readers, that they are very much inferior to the "brogue-makers and horse-shoers" in a moral point of view. Amongst the Unionists are to be found the base-born, the profligate libertine, the betrayer of his friend, the violator of nuptial sanctity, the tithe plunderer of the honest trader, the torturer of the heart-broken peasant, the rack-rent landlord, the remorseless magistrate, and the bankrupt spendthrift, who, having wasted nearly his all, "in riotous living," must now be content with "the husks of swine," if he cannot sell his country and its people, to replenish his yawning coffers. He asks, "has there been discussion on the part of the coffee drinkers or the mechanics ?" We answer, "Yes ;" and more rational, more intellectual and more temperate discussion than any which we have seen in the editorial department of the *Post*. His discussion consisted in personal abuse, in villifying individuals, and in ascribing the very worst motives to the great body of the people. He has latterly discovered that Mr. O'CONNELL intends to swell "*his tribute*," by an appeal to the passions of the people, and, under the guise of anti-Unionism, to put his hands into *their pockets*. A single fact will serve as a refutation of the slander and the slanderer. The fact is this, that it can be proved Mr. O'CONNELL has lost more in his professional income, by his public labours, and by the expenses incidental on those labours, than has been collected altogether for the "*tribute*," as the pure and incorruptible *Post* calls it. All this rage, and fury, and falsehood, and misrepresentation have been provoked by the loss of public support and public patronage, as if the people were bound to pay a man for abusing them, for deriding their legal and constitutional exertions, and for denouncing them to the Government. But he is not yet at the end of his career, for "darkness, clouds and shadows" lie before him. We believe he fancies that he has answered Dr. DOYLE's letter, in the most satisfactory manner ; but he could as easily expound the "riddle of the sphynx," as answer the Right Reverend Prelate. We call on him, before we dismiss his concatenation of rigmarole, to answer this single question—What is the difference between the Legislative Union this day, and on that day in the month of October last, when he called it a "NEFARIOUS MEASURE?" We beg leave to ask him further—What is become of Mr. MAGEE's affidavit, which was to have been published last week ?

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

In the *Kilkenny Journal*, received yesterday, we find the report of a meeting which was held on Sunday last, at the Black Abbey, to petition for a repeal of the Union. As the report is of considerable length and very interesting, and that the principal speakers are men who, for wealth, intelligence, respectability, and influence, are scarcely inferior to the first commercial class in Ireland, we should not be discharging a public duty were we to abridge the report, and we shall, therefore, publish it in detail on Saturday.

FACTS FOR UNIONISTS—IRISH PROSPERITY.

The Reverend Mr. O'Grady, of Limerick, states, that there are 1000 paupers at present in the City of Limerick. Mr Maxwell, the proprietor of the *Kilkenny Journal*, stated at a public meeting on Sunday last, that nearly one-third of the population of that City, which amounts to thirty thousand persons, were in a state of actual starvation in the years 1822 and 1826.

ENGLISH EXPLOITS.

Two out-houses, and a cow-house, at Englefield, burned on Wednesday night, the 24th instant.

At Baskham Square, 2 hay ricks, 30 tons, burned same night.

On Friday morning, at Stickford, 50 quarters of beans, and 2 stacks of hay burned.

Monday night, at Thorpe, near Norwich, 2 stacks of wheat, 1 of barley, and 1 of hay burned.

Same night, at Plumstead, 2 more burned, belonging to same person—loss £600.

Five at Blundestrand, and one at the Heath, by which a corn stack, a straw stack, and a threshing machine, were burned.

Near Boston, 2 stacks of hay, 18 loads, burned on Friday.

At Rusthall Common, a rick of hay burned on Tuesday night.

At Tunn, same night, 150 quarters of oats burned.

At Wattingleigh, a stack of trefoil burned on Friday night last.

At Leysdrum, a large seed stack burned on Thursday evening.

Several fires in the Isle of Thanet, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Two large stacks of clover burned at Woodnesborough on Thursday night.

A large hay-stack, at Pockthorpe, burned same night.

Two stacks of barley burned at Caister on Friday night.

Commissions have been issued for trying the machine breakers and incendiaries in the different English Counties.