



TRIAL OF THE FRENCH EX-MINISTERS.

(Continued from First Page)
portion of the peers. Reduced to my own resources, I resolved on the return of day to try to apply some remedy to the misfortunes of the capital of France. I hesitated between the desire of going to St. Cloud, and that of joining the President of the Council, when, upon being informed that he had passed the night with his colleagues at the headquarters of the staff, I no longer delayed to go there. I left the Luxembourg with M. d'Argout, my neighbour, who accompanied me through the impulse of the same feelings. Several and dangerous obstacles separated us from the staff. The congenial friendship of M. d'Argout undertook to protect my steps, and from that moment we were inseparable. The Parisian forces had already approached the Pont Neuf; they were then attacking the depot of St. Thomas d'Aquin. The street of St. Honoré was partly occupied. We arrived, after much difficulty, at the staff, towards half-past seven. I saw Marshal de Ragusa, and I desired him to request the Prince de Polignac to come from the council. The Marshal offered to perform this service, and went to seek the Prince. The latter appeared immediately, and received me with the expressions of a calm and cold politeness, which I abruptly interrupted. An immense distance rose between the man who was come to demand in the name of the peers of France the public safety, the cessation of hostilities, the repeal of the ordinances, the dismissal of the ministers, and him who still attempted to defend the deplorable events of which he was the witness, if not the author. The loudness of our voices called in to the Marshal's saloon not only the general officers and the aides-de-camp, who were in the first apartment, but also the ministers who had remained in the Council Chamber. A fresh discussion arose during which the generals were requested to retire. On one side, M. d'Argout, the Marshal, whose despair was evident, and who supported me with all his power, and M. de Girardin (Alexander), who remained after the departure of the generals; and on the other the ministers, whose attitude and features, still more than their reserve of their language, manifested their affliction and the existence of a power above theirs. M. de Polignac supported almost alone this unequal struggle. During this interval, I claimed, on the authority of M. Glandeves, Governor of the Chateau, an immediate means of conveyance to St. Cloud. A post chaise was ordered; another had been ordered shortly before for M. de Polignac. The remainder of the time which the deliberation of the ministers left us was employed in beseeching the Marshal to put an end himself to this bloody tragedy. We dared to go so far as to ask him to retain the ministers under the guard of the governor who by an impulse of generosity consented to consecrate his sword to this purpose. M. d'Argout was to expose himself to the danger of stopping the tumultuous movements in Paris by announcing this event in the midst of the people. And in the execution of this plan, the Marshal and I were to go to St. Cloud and offer ourselves as pledges of our intentions. The Marshal was moved to grant a degree, that he shed tears of rage and indignation, and hesitated between his military duty and his feelings. His agitation was nearly convulsive, and we saw him twice refuse with vehemence the orders which officers came to demand of him for discharging the cannon to repulse attacks in the direction of the street of St. Nicolas. At last, he seemed to yield to our entreaties, and I have reason to think that his resolution was no longer doubtful, when M. de Peyronnet, coming out of the first from the Council, rushed towards me to the open window, where I was leaning with the Marshal and M. d'Argout. "What, you are not yet gone?" said he. These few words had a deep significance, after the desire expressed by M. de Polignac that we should not go to St. Cloud. At the same instant the Marshal hurried to a table, where he wrote in haste a few pressing lines to the King, and gave them to M. de Girardin, who undertook to deliver them. The peers ran to their carriages; the first they met with was that destined for M. de Polignac. They took possession of it, after having thrown out the articles belonging to the minister, and crossed the Tuilleries. It has been impossible for me or for M. d'Argout to account for the following circumstance. Amidst the rapidity of our course in the middle of the Great Walk, we passed a man on foot at the risk of hurting him. This man was M. de Peyronnet. He cried out to us twice—"Go quickly! go quickly!"—pointing at the same time with one hand to St. Cloud, and with the other to the carriage which was following us. The advice was unnecessary; the horses were at full gallop, and they kept in advance until they reached the court of St. Cloud, where both carriages entered much about the same time. We got down first, and were soon surrounded by the crowd of guards and curious people, who obstructed the passage. It would have been easy to prevent the passage of the ministers, and particularly that of M. de Polignac, who preceded them. I told him aloud that I was not come to claim an honour which I would still allow them to possess; that they had as yet one duty to perform, which was to enlighten the King, to affix their signatures to the repeal of the ordinances, and to retire. I added, that I should proceed to M. de Luxembourg, to await the result of the council; that these were precious, and that should they betray our hopes, nothing should prevent me from penetrating as far as the King. After these observations, the passage was left free to M. de Polignac and his colleagues. M. de Peyronnet was the last. As he passed by me he squeezed my hand with extraordinary energy, and without saying a word. I know not what became of the ministers, but we had scarcely reached M. de Luxembourg's, when several personages of the court quitted the breakfast to go there. Almost at the same moment an usher of the chamber called for me. M. de Polignac was waiting for me at the door of the King's Cabinet. Astonished at such precipitation, I observed to him that the Council had neither had time to deliberate nor to assemble. M. de Polignac replied with coldness, "You know, Sir, what is the duty which you consider yours as fulfilling by coming here in the existing circumstances. I informed the King that you were here; you accuse me; it is for you to enter first." It is not consistent with propriety, nor does it belong to my duty as a witness, to give an account of a long and painful interview, during which, I here declare, in exposing the state of the unfortunate events and of their immediate result, the name of a minister was not once pronounced, nor was his interference indicated. My entreaties—my supplications—my deplorable predictions, gave to this scene an

aspect of energy which alarmed the most considerable personages who were guardians of the King's apartment. The door was opened twice, I think, by the Duke de Duras. He might have judged that I devoted myself entirely to obtain a determination of which the delay was attended by such terrible consequences. This is the only communication I had with the ministers respecting the ordinances. I except, nevertheless, a last conversation with M. de Polignac, upon the terrace under the bridge of Trocadero, during the long hesitation of the council, which took place during that memorable day. M. de Polignac, whom I met, accosted me with visible signs of agitation. The retirement of the ministers and the repeal of the ordinances had been decided on; but the Dauphin was absent, and his return was waited for before the nomination of the new ministers—the Duke de Mortemart, M. Gerard, and M. Cassinir Perrier—was in the presence of the Commission of Inquiry.
AGUSTE GASPARD BAUDOUIN DE RICHELIEUX, April 27, Commissary of the Exchange of Paris, residing Rue Mouton, No. 1.
Some days previous to the promulgation of the ordinances, a report was spread upon the Exchange of an approaching coup d'etat; but this opinion was far from being general, and the distribution of the letters of convocation to the peers and deputies brought back several persons to a contrary belief. What obtained credit for the report of the coup d'etat was, principally, the numerous speculations upon the fall of the funds which M. Osvard had been making for two or three months. I had an opportunity of speaking to M. de Montbel of these speculations, and of the opinion generally entertained that they were the result of communications from the Prince de Polignac to M. Osvard relative to the coup d'etat which was expected. He replied that it was entirely false, and that M. de Polignac had not seen M. Osvard for more than two months. I think myself obliged to say, that previous to the ordinances the persons who were in communication with M. de Peyronnet speculated for a rise, whilst those who had any connexion with M. d'Havresz speculated on a fall. In one of the interviews, which, on account of my situation, I had rather frequently with M. de Montbel, I indicated to him, as a means of sustaining the price for account, to bring the syndicate of Receivers-General and M. de Rothschild to operate simultaneously; he replied that that would be to substitute error for truth, and that an honest government could not act so. Subsequently, I related this answer to M. de Polignac, who said to me, "We well know that M. de Montbel is a conscientious man, and that is the reason that we wish to keep him." I will add, that in all the communications I have had with M. de Polignac, he has appeared to me a total stranger to the speculations on the Exchange. On the evening of the 20th of July, I gave an account to M. de Polignac of the fall which had taken place. He told me he was sure the funds would rise again; and that if he had capital to be disposed of, he would not hesitate to purchase.
JACQUES LAVITTE, April 23, President of the Council of Ministers, residing at the Hotel of the Minister of Finance.
On the 26th of July, the day on which the ordinances were published, I was at 35 boulevards Paris, and I was made acquainted with their promulgation by a courier, who was sent to me from my house. I did not arrive at Paris until Tuesday, towards 11 o'clock at night. Having learned that there was to be a meeting at the house of M. Audrey de Payravaut, I went there, and met a great number of my colleagues, who were deliberating on the events, and upon the course it was necessary to pursue. It was resolved that a deputation of five members should proceed to the Duke of Ragusa, and, if necessary, to the Prefect, in order to render them responsible for the misfortunes which must ensue. The deputation was composed of myself, of M.M. Cassinir Perrier and Mangin, of General Gerard, and Comte de Lobau. Having been the first chosen, I was fixed upon to speak in the name of the deputation. We felt that it did not become us to assume a tone of menace towards the Marshal, and that our mission was to concert with him, if possible, the means of stopping the effusion of blood. We arrived at the headquarters of the staff towards half-past two, we were received without difficulty and with all possible respect. The expression of the countenances there made us think that some satisfaction was experienced at the steps we were taking. On being introduced to the Marshal, we informed him that we were come in the name of the Deputies present in Paris, to examine with him if there were no means of putting an end to a struggle which, if continued, must be productive, not only of the most cruel calamities, but of a real revolution. The office allotted to him (he said) was one of the fatalities of his life, but unfortunately he had orders, and those orders were positive; his duty as a military man was imperious, and his honour was engaged to fulfil it. I strove to make some observations to him on this head, but although his sentiments appeared the same as ours, he considered himself as chained down by his situation. We desired him to inform the King of our proceedings. He in his turn demanded of us our influence with the people to induce them to submit. We replied that, first of all, the ordinances must be repealed, and the ministers changed; and that on these two conditions, which should be taken as the basis of ulterior negotiations, we would engage to employ our influence, without, however, being certain of entire success. We added, that if our demands were not acceded to, we should consider it our duty to throw ourselves and all that we possessed into the rising party. The Marshal declared that he would inform the King of our proposal. He asked if he might name us, to which we acceded without hesitation, and he promised to let us know the King's answer by sending it to me; but he gave us to understand that he had but little hope. The conversation being continued for some minutes, he asked if we had any objection to see M. de Polignac; we replied that we had none. He left us and on his return in about ten minutes, he informed us that M. de Polignac having been informed by him of our arrival, and knowing in what light we viewed the question, thought it needless that we should see him. I must add, that the impression conveyed to my mind by the tone of the Marshal, and the expressions which he used in delivering this answer to us, was, that M. de Polignac did not absolutely refuse to see us—that he was not obstinately resolved not to listen to us, but that through a feeling of politeness, and with the conviction that he was acquainted with our intentions, he was desirous not to occasion us a needless loss of time, and a conference which the two

conditions we insisted on would have rendered very delicate; when we were about to depart, M. de Larochejaquein called us back, telling us that M. de Polignac wished to see us. Upon our observing that he must be deceived, he went to ascertain the truth, and replied to us in a few moments that, in reality, the Prince de Polignac had been informed of our visit to the Marshal, desired no longer to see us. We left, and we waited all the day for him—was signed. "These misfortunes are your fault," said M. de Polignac to me; and he added, in answer to my hasty reply to these imprudent words, "Have I not sounded you for six months respecting what could be done with the Chamber of Peers?" "What did I constantly reply to you? That it would always remain within the constitutional line, without any regard to persons. Once I shall always remember it, you asked me if in a particular circumstance the Chamber of Peers would resolve upon amending a budget. I answered you. You ask me two questions, one of which is evident, and the other concealed. I will answer both. Yes, in an important case the Chamber would decide upon granting or refusing a budget; for instance, if a law was evidently introduced by means of a financial discussion. But if you mean, as I am convinced you do, that the Chamber would give you a centime, a man, or a law of any description, without the participation of the Chamber of Deputies, you may name a hundred and fifty peers, and your nominations will be vain. The Chamber will not destroy its own existence. Its acts would be null in fact as well as in principle, since, with the law in one's hand, obedience would be refused. You may as well attempt to obtain that from the Chamber as you might try to make a notary of Paris go to pass an act in London." I met the ministers no more until I saw them at the promised answer. At ten o'clock at night I was still waiting for it at the house of M. Audrey de Payravaut, but nothing came, and it was principally his circumstance which made me resolve upon taking part in the movement. I will add, that in all our relations with the Marshal, he appeared to me merely an instrument, and acting in obedience to an imperious duty. When he entered M. de Polignac's apartment, nothing led us to think that Minister engaged in council with his colleagues.
DOMINIQUE FRANCOIS JEAN ARAGO, 44 years of age, Member of the Institute, residing at the Observatory.
[The deposition of this witness relates principally to the conduct of the Duke of Ragusa. The following passage is various:]—
On Monday, July 26, the day on which the fatal ordinances were published, the Marshal came to the Institute, and seeing how greatly I was affected by the proposal of the *Monteur*, he said, "Well! you see that the fools have pushed things on to extremities, just as I told you. At least, you will only have to lament such measures as a citizen and a good Frenchman, but how much more am I to be pitied, I who, as a soldier, shall be obliged to get my head broken in the support of acts that I abhor, and of persons who have long seemed determined to give me as much annoyance as possible."
[The deposition of this witness gives the following account of the manner in which the infuriated Polignac received an account of the defection of the troops:]—
M. de la Rue, with my consent, transmitted my piece of news (the defection aforesaid) to the Marshal, who hastened to inform M. de Polignac of it, but it was far from producing the effect we expected, for M. de la Rue returned, saying, with inexpressible grief, "We are lost! our Prime Minister does not even understand French."—
When the Marshal told him, in quoting you as an eye-witness, that the troops were passing on the side of the people, he answered, "Well, then, fire on the troops." From that moment I became convinced that the Marshal merely commanded in name, notwithstanding the siege. I retired. It was then more than four o'clock.
GEORGE FELIX BATEUX, April 18, Advocate General for the Royal Court of Paris, residing in the Rue Trévise, St. Honoré, No. 25.
[The substance of the long and desultory evidence of this lawyer amounts to little beyond a detail of his official embarrassments and interviews with, certainly, the most blind and infuriated junto that ever undertook to misgovern a country, and who knew as little of the state of feelings in France, as the celebrated writer in the *Quarterly Review*. We shall only quote the following passage as an example of the blundering *raison d'etat* of M. Peyronnet:]—
These gentlemen seemed very anxious to have news of what was passing in town. I informed them, that with the exception of what was around them, every thing was calm—every thing was in admirable order; that property was respected; that every person taken was treated as a friend; and that even the hotels of the ministers had not been pillaged. M. de Peyronnet then said to me, "Without doubt this business is managed by the *Jubbers*, who have maintained their old organization." "No," said I; "it is the whole population which is in insurrection; the women take up paving-stones to their rooms to throw upon the soldiers, whilst their husbands expose themselves to be killed in the streets. The inhabitants of the country are coming in armed with pitchforks and scythes; the rising is general, and every effort made to put it down will be useless." "It is not a mere tumult," then, said M. de Peyronnet, "it is a real revolution." "A revolution," I replied, "which leaves no resource, for I do not see that you have done any thing to stop it."
[The French papers of Friday, the 27th, are filled with the contributions before the Chamber of Peers on the 25th of October. Polignac, whose examination occupies seven columns of the *Chronicle*, has here put forward the history of his conduct, and the necessity which compelled the repeal of the Ordinances.]
Q. At what time was the project of the Ordinances conceived? A. Seven or eight days before they were signed; the final resolution to adopt them was only taken immediately before they were published.
Q. Did the Administration experience any resistance of so serious a nature as to render necessary a fundamental change in the established order of things? A. The Administration encountered obstacles on all sides, although its course was in every respect legal.
Q. What was the nature of these obstacles? A. They resulted chiefly from the ill spirit with which all the acts of Government were received, which was manifested in the most bitter expressions against the identical measures that were formerly demanded; by calumnies spread against the Government; by association formed for resist-

tance to projects which had no existence; by the very indiscreet publicity given to the orders issued and to the arrangements determined on, with the view of obstructing their execution; in short, it was clear from all that was passing, that a party was openly organizing itself for the destruction of the Monarch.
Q. This state of affairs, supposing your view correct, had been of long existence, yet you did not previously determine on taking the measures which you took subsequently; what then occasioned your delay? A. We had hoped that the dissolution would have brought us, in the Chambers, a majority determined to support the Ministry, and we were the more induced to expect it from the circumstance, that shortly after the vote of the Address, many who had voted in favour of it, openly declared that, were the question again in agitation, they would vote against it. But the new elections having constituted a Chamber with sentiments yet more decided than the preceding, we conceived that measures of the description which were taken had become indispensable.
Q. It is well known that some letters written from abroad announced before-hand the Ordinances that were signed at St. Cloud on the 25th of July; does not this previous knowledge prove that the Ordinances had been concerted for some time, and that the first idea of them had been communicated to persons, some of whom were not very discreet? A. I know of no letters coming from abroad that made any mention of them; indeed it was impossible, since, as I have already said, there was no thought of them before the eight or ten days which preceded their signatures.
Q. We instance to you a letter from M. de la Feronnays, dated Naples, August 2, that arrived at Paris after your resignation; it proves that you had at that time made known to him the projects, the consequences of which he feared? A. That letter could have no reference but to the consequences of the first dissolution of the Chamber, and the convocation of the new one for the 3d of August, but could in no manner allude to the ordinances, of which I can positively affirm that I had neither spoken or written to any one, not having had any conception of the project previous to the time to which I have referred.
Q. Was not a forcible violation of the fundamental laws equivalent to revolution, and did you not consider a change in the law of Elections by ordinance as a change in those fundamental laws? A. In my defence I shall have to explain myself on this point, and prove that by virtue of the 14th article of the Charter we were authorised, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, to modify and alter the electoral laws, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of causing a revolution.
Q. Did you not think you were violating the fundamental laws of the state in annulling elections legally made, and dissolving a Chamber which had not yet assembled? A. According to the opinion of persons of great weight and authority, these measures were not illegal. It is a disputed point at what period, after the elections have been completed, the power of dissolution commences.
Q. The laws concerning the press were sanctioned by the three Estates; did you suppose it possible that these laws could be abrogated without a violation of the fundamental laws? A. The answer I have given relative to the electoral law applies equally to these.
Q. When the King, Charles X., commanded you to prepare these Ordinances, or when he consented to them, did you warn him against precipitating himself into that abyss which his faithful servants had pointed out to him? A. As the Ministry proposed the Ordinances, and as they considered that in so doing they were performing their duty and serving the public interests, they of course did not attempt to dissuade the King from measures which they deemed necessary.
Q. You must have anticipated that the Ordinances would cause great excitement; a loyal and legitimate resistance must have been expected; what plan had you formed to overcome it? A. On the contrary, we had hoped that a people really desirous of preserving order and tranquillity would have appreciated our intentions and wishes, which were that the agitation of the country might be calmed. There was therefore no plan formed, because no resistance was expected.
Q. You could have hoped for no continuance from the tribunals, whose strict fidelity to their duty was well known. Before what jurisdiction, then, did you contemplate bringing such as should oppose the execution of the Ordinances? A. We reckoned upon having recourse to no other than the ordinary jurisdiction.
Q. By ordinary jurisdiction, do you mean Councils of War and Courts Martial? A. No, by no means.
Q. How could you possibly have dispensed with extraordinary tribunals in order to punish acts which the ordinary tribunals would have pronounced legal?—A. It is enough to read the ordinances to be convinced that their execution should have raised only questions of ordinary law.
Q. The incendiaries were to be tried by Courts of Peers? Was not this with the view of having them at your disposal to punish resistance to the Ordinances?—A. The erection of these Courts was never contemplated. I request that this subject should be strictly investigated.
Q. It appears that Charles the Tenth, at last enlightened as to the real state of things, was disposed, on Thursday, at about eleven in the morning, to recall the Ordinances and change his Ministry. Did you dissuade him from it, and were you the cause of the non-fulfilment of that resolution? A. On the contrary, it was I who was the first, at half-past ten, to make him feel the necessity of recalling the Ordinances, and immediately tendered my resignation. I pointed out to him the Duke of Mortemart as the person whom it seemed the most desirable to send to Paris with this news. The King authorized me to speak with him, which I did forthwith, and immediately brought the Duke of Mortemart to the King.
Q. Have you any explanation to offer on the extraordinary circumstance of the incendiaries, who, during the latter period of your administration, laid waste a part of Normandy—an act agreeing so naturally with those plans conceived by the furious enemies to the peace and welfare of France? A. In spite of all the strictest searches instituted in the wake of the precautions taken, and in which we were seconded with the greatest zeal by the local authorities—we were never able to make any discoveries. I can, therefore only urge the Commission, with all my power to take the necessary measures to bring the truth to light on this point, if it be possible.

Q. Did not the King, Charles X., moved by the representations of men who were devoted to him, refer to you the objections they urged, in relation, as far as concerns me, cannot apply to Ordinances, for they were known to none previous to being signed.
Q. Did not the King, Charles X., when he affixed his signature, manifest any disquietude? A. I shall uniformly preserve a strict silence in all that regards the King personally.
Q. Was the Ordinance declaring Paris in a state of siege, deliberated in the council?—A. Yes, on the 27th, at eleven o'clock in the evening.
Q. How was it that this resolution of bringing Paris, of depriving the Capital of its Magistracy, and of its laws, of delivering it up to the military force, did not open your eyes to the unconstitutional character of Ordinances which could be supported only by such means?—A. We considered the measure to be legal, and that it was the only method of restoring order.
Q. You have just told us that you did not propose to have recourse to any extraordinary jurisdiction for the execution of the Ordinances. How happens it then that only two days after the promulgation of the Ordinances you placed Paris in a state of siege, and declared your intention to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies?—A. I could not have anticipated such resistance to the Ordinances, nor that it would become necessary to subject Paris to a state of siege.
Q. Did you perform the duty imposed on you, as President of the Council, having the co-operation of the King, to apprise him, from hour to hour, or rather minute to minute, of the true state of affairs, and the misfortunes which had fallen upon the capital?—A. The Marshal corresponded with the King on this subject. I simply wrote to his Majesty respecting the visit of MM. Ladite and Camille Perrier.
Q. Did you not refuse to see these Deputies, and to entertain you to stop the carriage? A. The Marshal informed me of their arrival, and he demanded the revocation of the Ordinances. I replied, I could not of myself comply with their demand, but I would write to the King. Having no other answer to give them, I requested that through the Marshal, not to visit. I should desire that the Marshal said nothing to me respecting a cessation of firing; the only question was the revocation of the ordinances.
Q. Did you write to the King, Charles X., on this subject?—Yes.
Q. But did you not write to him that the rebels were flying in all directions, and would quickly be driven beyond the barriers? A. I do not remember to have written any thing of that sort; I remember but a few words. I know that the Marshal gave every information.
Q. It appears that the Marshal notified the King on Wednesday at noon the critical aspect of affairs in Paris; but the King must have heard also from you as President of the Council and Minister of War. It seems that he supposed himself to be in perfect security, and believed that his troops were victorious at all points. Did this error arise from the reports you forwarded to him? A. I know nothing of the reports you speak of. The Marshal did not inform me of his communications. I wrote to the King once only on the subject that has just been mentioned.
Q. When the troops on Wednesday evening retreated into the Louvre, did you give no intimation to the King of so serious a state of things? A. I repeat that I had no knowledge of the military events which took place in Paris.
Q. Was not your real reason for withholding this information from the King, that you hoped, by means of the troops which arrived in the night, the artillery from Vincennes, &c. that you would be able to resume the offensive on Thursday morning? A. No. I can only refer you to my last answer.
Q. On Thursday morning, before quitting Paris, did you not insist upon another attack being made? A. No.
[The French papers give the depositions of a great number of other witnesses that were examined the substance of which was a detail of the events of the never-to-be-forgotten three days at Paris, the particulars of which have already appeared in the *Chronicle*. We give the following as the most important.]
LOUIS DE BONHOMME, April 14, Advocate General for the Marshal de Ragusa, residing Rue de Valenciennes, No. 5.
On Monday, the 26th of July, I was on service at St. Cloud with the Marshal. The orders given by the Marshal to the chiefs of the columns were not to fire upon the people until they threatened to fire upon the Marshal as much as 50 charges. On Wednesday I was sent by the Marshal about 5 o'clock, with a despatch for the King to St. Cloud. I received orders to make the greatest haste, which I did. The Marshal desired me beside to tell the King what I had myself seen of the state of Paris. On being introduced into the King's Cabinet, I delivered to him the Marshal's despatch, and I gave him a verbal account of the state of things, telling him, at the same time, that a quick decision was necessary. I observed to him that it was not the populace of Paris, but the whole population that had risen; that I had been myself a witness of it, as, in passing through Passy, I had been fired at, not by the populace, but by the people of a higher rank. The King said he would read the despatch, and I retired to await his orders. Not receiving any, I urged of the Duke of Duras to go to the King and to demand that he be reprieved, that, according to etiquette, it was impossible for him to enter at the end of 20 minutes. I was, at last, called upon the King's cabinet; he did not give me any verbal despatch, but he ordered me to tell the Marshal to be ready to sign his orders on the 27th of July, and on the 28th of July, and to set out with me, as he had repeated that last word. The Dukes of Berry and the Dauphin were then in the King's cabinet, but they said nothing. I returned with this answer to the Marshal; but I did not see M. de Polignac, and I do not know whether he was despatched to the King; what I know is, that he left Paris on Monday of Thursday for the arrest of several persons, who were charged by the Marshal early on Thursday to go to M. de Fournell that the orders given for the arrest had been annulled. I delivered this message, but without knowing who had given the orders, or who were the persons they concerned.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS. Table with columns for stock types (Bank Stock, I. & C. Co., etc.) and prices for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are obliged, by a press of matter, to postpone until Saturday, the publication of the letter of Surgeon Flood.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1830.

Having received the London Journals of Monday evening on yesterday morning (via Bristol) by the City of Waterford, steamer, we are enabled to give the following ample extracts, as also the continuation of the trial of the French ex-Ministers, which will be found in another part of this day's Chronicle:—

HOLLAND.

Dutch Papers have been received this morning to the 5th inst. from which the following are extracts. So far as they appear more pacific than heretofore:

THE HAGUE, Dec. 2.—We hear that her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Frederick and a numerous suite will set out on the 7th inst. for Berlin.

Accounts from Antwerp say that great supplies of stores of all kinds continue to be received in the citadel, the works of which are daily strengthened. It appears by various reports from Ghent that there is a strong party there that is opposed to the present order of things, and wishes for the old paternal government of the King.

BOIS-LE-DUC, Nov. 30.—Letters from the Prussian frontiers, dated yesterday, say— "Refugees from Belgium daily arrive at Aix-la-Chapelle. The troops of the Prussian army of observation are provided with every necessary for a winter campaign, and the regiment at Aix-la-Chapelle received yesterday new clothes.

"Since the garrison of Maestricht has been reinforced great apprehensions are felt at Liege. The citadel and the Chartreux are almost destitute of a garrison, and by no means secure against a coup de main. Liege itself has not provisions for two days.

"It is more and more apparent that part of the clergy in Belgium abuse their influence to render the name of Nassau odious."

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—It is said that the Austrian and Spanish Governments have recalled their ambassadors residing at the Court of the King of the Netherlands. This report involuntarily reminds us of the circumstance that these two Ministers, on leaving Brussels, and before his Royal Highness entered the city without troops, had a conference with the Prince of Villoreux.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BELGIUM. SITTING OF DEC. 2. Among the various projects, petitions, &c., addressed to the Chamber, a M. Auguste proposes the Duke of Lucca for the sovereignty of Belgium; Viscount \* \* \* proposes the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, grandson of Maria Theresa; another proposes the Duke of Reichstadt.

Thirteen inhabitants of Antwerp complain of the continuance of the blockade of the Scheldt, notwithstanding the suspension of arms that has been agreed to. On this subject M. Ozy makes a motion, embracing four points, to ask of the Provisional Government:—1. Communication of the protocol of London, and of the note of Messrs. Bresson and Cartwright, relative to the suspension of arms. 2. What measures have been taken to obtain the execution of the contents of the note. 3. What stipulation has been made for the free navigation of the Scheldt; and 4. a view of the situation of the finances of Belgium.

The motion being seconded, a conversation arose, in which M. Van de Weyer signified that he had intimated to Messrs. Bresson and Cartwright, the Envoy of the five Great Powers, that the suspension of arms proposed by them, and accepted by the Provisional Government, has not yet been executed by Holland.

M. Van de Weyer also read a letter from M. de Rochefoucault, ambassador, written from the Hague, November 26, to M. Bresson, at Brussels. M. de la Rochefoucault states that, in concert with his Excellency the English Ambassador, he had caused remonstrances to be made to the Dutch Government, and that orders were despatched from the Hague on the 24th, to carry the suspension of arms into execution. Some further observations upon the non-suspension of the blockade on the part of the Dutch are rendered necessary by subsequent information of that event having taken place.

M. Ozy then observed that the great question of the freedom of the Scheldt was not comprised in the armistice, and has no connexion with the raising of the blockade.

M. Van de Weyer observed, that the act of the five Powers comprehended the raising of the blockade of the ports and rivers; besides, by speaking especially of the free navigation of the Scheldt, the Provisional Government would have mal-adroitly raised a question, which in fact is not one. If some ships were captured off Ostend on the 27th, this is not surprising, as the order to raise the blockade was not forwarded from the Hague till the 27th in the evening, and could not be known at Ostend on the 27th. It is to be observed, that we do not negotiate directly with the King of Holland, but through the medium of the five great powers; consequently, if Holland should act with bad faith, it is these powers it will offend.

M. Ozy withdrew the first three parts of his motion; and, with respect to the fourth, the assembly decided that it was not necessary to take it into immediate consideration.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—Several gun-boats have lately left the Royal Dock-yards, to proceed to the coasts of South Holland and Zealand.

Dec. 2.—A British cabinet messenger with dispatches received yesterday from London set out in the night for the Hague.

The statement of the Gazette de France, that

M. C. Rogier, member of the Provisional Government, has arrived at Paris, and that he is commissioned to offer the crown of Belgium to the Duke of Nemours is without foundation. M. Fernier (not Charles) Rogier is gone to Paris, but has no official mission. The National Congress has not authorized any one to offer the crown of Belgium to any person whatsoever.

The Prince of Saxe Weimar has left Maestricht, and gone to Breda.

DECEMBER 3.—M.C.W. Gobius, Vice-Admiral, commanding at Flushing, replied, on the 28th, to a letter dated the 26th, written by Baron Vandermissen at Antwerp, that he had just received the orders of his Government respecting the acceptance of the armistice proposed by the Belgic Government; and that, in regard to the merchantmen bound for Antwerp, he should act according to those orders. But what are they? The letter does not state. What conditions will Holland impose? Will it demand a duty, to assist its pretended rights to the navigation of the Scheldt?

Probably only the vessels that arrived at Flushing before the blockade will be permitted to come to Antwerp. We are assured that among the instructions given to Admiral Gobius are the following:— "You must not suppose that the raising of the blockade of the coasts of Belgium makes any change in the royal decrees respecting the conveyance of goods from Holland to the revolted places. On the contrary, the decree of the 20th is to be strictly enforced."

ANTWERP, Dec. 1.—There are at present 16 small vessels which are taking on board cannon. Sc. from the citadel, whence we may infer that the citadel will be evacuated. We may add that the Dutch are also removing from the citadel the stores, &c. which they have at their disposal.—Brussels Papers, Dec. 4.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The first protocol of the conference in London, by which the first step was taken towards the amicable adjustment of the affairs of Belgium, has made a favourable impression here; only our politicians are rather surprised that circumstances must be assumed to have been more urgent than appeared consistent with the ideas entertained. The speech of M. Bignon has also given much satisfaction here. It is asked whether we continue our armaments. To this may be answered that our military measures, especially those which were necessary in the vicinity of Belgium, are by no means to be considered as preparations for war, as neither their nature nor extent can excite the jealousy of any government. They are merely measures of security, such as every state is called on to adopt in these critical times.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The London protocol of November 4, the answer of the Belgic Government, and the promised suspension of hostilities, have given great satisfaction here, and scarcely leave a doubt of the amicable settlement of the important contest of which party spirit has taken so much advantage, especially as De Potter, convinced of the insufficiency of his influence to establish a republic, leaves the theatre of his revolutionary activity, which is covered with blood and conflagration. The funds, which fell on the news of the march of the Russian troops, rose yesterday, and still more to-day, as the Austrian Observer has published the London protocol.

PORTUGAL.

A private letter in one of the French papers states, that Don Miguel had a narrow escape from being assassinated on the 15th of this month, as he was about to leave the Palace of Ajuda. An individual, extremely well-dressed, presented himself at the audience chamber, and contrived to glide unobserved into the corridor which leads to the apartment of the Prince. He was arrested, and a naked poniard found in the left sleeve of his coat. It is stated that the man is closely confined in one of the rooms of the Palace, but has not made any reply to the different interrogatories exhibited to him by the officers of Don Miguel. There was reason to believe that the unfortunate prisoner would be assassinated in the Palace unless he made some important disclosures. The Government was taking the greatest precautions to hide this affair, fearing it might appear that Don Miguel is not a favourite with every body.

FRANCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, Colonel Moray proposed that "the State should, in case of war, be obliged to defray the inhabitants for the damages occasioned by the enemy in any province occupied by its armies." The Chamber decided that it would examine this proposition on Monday.

General Lamarque's project for the raising of 80,000 men was presented. In the course of his observations, the General said:—"We must insist that the principle of non-intervention, to which we have sacrificed our private feelings, should be respected by others." M. Lamarque then examined the dispositions of the project. He approved of the reduction of the size required of the conscript to 4 feet 11 inches (French). "Many a northern Goliath," said he, "fell by the hands of our heroes of that height. Masculine strength is no longer a requisite of victory. The musket in our days is preferable to the club of Hercules." General Lamarque having proposed the adoption of the project, it was discussed whether it should be debated to-morrow (Sunday), or on Monday. However, the regulation of the house requiring that a day of 24 hours should elapse between the report and the discussion of any law, the deliberation was adjourned to Monday.

The discussion on the propriety of allowing Jewish Ministers a salary from the State, then commenced. Much opposition was manifested to any grant. M. Merillon, Minister of Public Instruction, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs, could not conceive the reason of the opposition the project had met with. The Charter, said he, has spoken, it must be executed. All Christian creeds are acknowledged by it—the Jewish has a right to claim the same protection and support. The Israelites of our days must not be confounded with that unfortunate class of former times—unfortunate, because it was persecuted—and that oppression has always the effect of debarring its victims. M. Vauzelles proposed to substitute to these words—"Ministers of the Jewish Creed," those of "Ministers of every legally-established Creed." This amendment was rejected; after which, the Chamber decided that the Jewish Clergy should be salaried by the State after the 1st of January, 1831. Out of 282 votes, 211 were for the adoption of the law.—British Traveller.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

- MONDAY, DEC. 6.—ORDERS OF THE DAY. 1. Oaths in Parliament bill—committee. 2. Deputy Clerk of the Crown to attend. 3. Consolidated fund bill—report. 4. Consolidated acts validity bill—committee. 5. Liability of Landlords bill—second reading. 6. Colonial trade bill—second reading. 7. Supply—committee. 8. Ways and means—committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS. 1. Mr. Sibthorp—Returns relating to the adulteration of beer. 2. Mr. Spring Rice—to vote the remaining estimates. (In committee of supply.)

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.—NOTICES OF MOTION. 1. Mr. O'Connell—motion for the effectual and radical reform of the abuses in the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. 2. Mr. Hodgson (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)—Return by the town-clock of every city and borough in England and Ireland retaining members to Parliament wherein the right of election is solely or in part in the free burghesses or freemen at large of the number of persons entitled to the freedom of such city or borough, by patrimony, marriage, or servitude, who have taken up their freedom in each of the four last years from the present time. 3. Mr. Kennedy—The law of entail in Scotland. 4. Mr. Home Drummond—bill for amending and making more effectual the laws concerning turnpike-roads in Scotland.

- ORDERS OF THE DAY. 1. Hastings election petition—ballot for committee at three. 2. New Romney election petition—ballot for committee at ten minutes after three. 3. Hechester election petition—ballot for committee at a quarter after three. 4. Cork city election petition—ballot for committee at twenty minutes after three. 5. Rye (right of) election petition—ballot for committee at half after three. 6. Charitable institutions bill—second reading. 7. Labouring poor bill—second reading. 8. Game bill—second reading.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.—NOTICES OF MOTIONS. 1. Sir John Newport—the constitution of grand juries in Ireland, and the powers of taxation, entrusted to their care. 2. Mr. Wilks—return of church rates, England and Wales.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.—ORDERS OF THE DAY. Settlement of the poor bill—committee.

STATE OF ENGLAND. The most unsatisfactory accounts, received by this morning's post, are of a daring outrage and riot at Stotford, in Bedfordshire, which, however, by the activity of Mr. Whitbread and other Magistrates, terminated in the dispersion of the rioters, after the apprehension of ten of their number, who are committed for trial.

Similar disturbances have also taken place in various parts of Norfolk. In Norwich the rioters destroyed a saw-mill, but were dispersed, and some ringleaders taken into custody; and we regret to observe that the firing of ricks still partially continues in Buckinghamshire and Sussex. The Curia Inquire contains statements of the progress of the incendiaries, which we forbear giving for the present, as private letters assert them to be greatly exaggerated.—Globe of Monday.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY. CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The favourable accounts from Paris, with an advance of 1 per cent. in the Funds, had a favourable effect on Consols this morning. The price (on Saturday at closing) 82 1/2; opened at 82 1/2; the price since has been steady at 82 1/2. Export Bills 17 to 19. India Bonds 8 to 10 pm.

In the Foreign Market, French Three per Cents, 62 1/2; Spanish Bonds have fallen to 14; Russian Bonds, 5 1/2; Brazil, 59. HALLOWEEN DINE.—Consols, 82 1/2. It is reported in the City, that the plan respecting the reductions in the Custom-house officers is in a forward state, that all persons receiving less than £200 are not to be reduced; above that sum an advance rate from 2 1/2 per cent. up to 15 per cent. for annual salaries up to £200, above that amount to be reduced one-fifth. The scale runs thus:— 200 to 250, 2 1/2 per cent. 250 to 300, 3 per cent. 300 to 350, 3 1/2 per cent. 350 to 400, 4 per cent. 400 to 450, 4 1/2 per cent. 450 to 500, 5 per cent. 500 to 550, 5 1/2 per cent. 550 to 600, 6 per cent. 600 to 650, 6 1/2 per cent. 650 to 700, 7 per cent. 700 to 750, 7 1/2 per cent. 750 to 800, 8 per cent. 800 to 850, 8 1/2 per cent. 850 to 900, 9 per cent. 900 to 950, 9 1/2 per cent. 950 to 1000, 10 per cent. This scale has been handed about among the merchants, and has given universal satisfaction; but we know not upon what authority it rests. VAPOROUS FIVE.—Consols for Account, 82 1/2; Havre, 100; Lyons, 100; Rio de Janeiro, 100; St. Petersburg, 100; Spanish 13 1/2; Brazil 59. FIVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account, 82 1/2; Brazil, 59; French 5 per Cent, 54 1/2; Dutch 3 per Cent, 122 1/2; Portuguese 10; Russian 14 1/2; Spanish 14; Ditto 12 1/2, 10.—Globe of Monday.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH EX-MINISTERS.

The trial of the French Ministers, continued in the last London Journals which have been received at our office, and which is copied into the Chronicle of to-day, is equally important and interesting. Amongst other facts, disclosed by the evidence, is that disclosed by M. DUBOIS'S Mid-de-Camp—of CHARLES X. himself having given instructions to the Duke of Ragusa to bring the military to act "in masses" against the citizens of Paris. This is the bloody, impotent, and bacchic tyrant, for whom so much compassion has been bespoken, by those perverted philanthropists, who feel more for the "slaying of a singer" of one of these Royal scourges of the human race, than if they had seen ten thousand of their fellow-men slain to gratify his ambition. The monster, after having himself broken the laws which he had sworn to preserve inviolate, to urge on his armed mercenaries to perpetrate seven thousand murders! He ought to be hanged on the old gibbet of Gillebray, which was 150 feet high, if it can be found any where in Scotland.

IRISH APPOINTMENTS. There is nothing to add upon a subject of this paramount interest, since our last. The exclusions and appointments then intimated have not, we have reason to believe, undergone any material change, but it is said nothing will be officially announced until after the arrival of Lord Anglesey. In the mean time, we regret exceedingly to say, the noble Marquis's health is represented very precarious. Mr. Stiel was in London, but we believe had not succeeded in procuring a borough, as stated in some of the papers.—Ibid.

THE DUBLIN EVENING POST—REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Our columns have been so crowded with local matter, that we could not have given that portion of space, to the dissection of that morbid mass of sauciness and vanity—of whining and arrogance—and of slander and mendacity which appeared in the three last numbers of the Evening Post. The Editor wishes to impress it on the public, that because he has had a personal quarrel with Mr. O'CONNELL, he has been so mercilessly assailed from various quarters. This is a stratagem worthy of the cause in which he is embarked, but it will not succeed. It is well known even to himself, that we are not, nor ever have been, the slavish follower of any man, and that, in his quarrel with Mr. O'CONNELL we forbore to take any part, because it is possible Mr. O'CONNELL might have been wrong, and, in such case, we should be far from blaming the Editor of the Post for avenging the injury. Never has the Editor of the Chronicle gone the length of magnifying the services or excusing the errors of Mr. O'CONNELL, that the Editor of the Post has gone, and, therefore, no imputation of this sort will apply to us. But it has been too often the misfortune of the Post to attach himself to persons and not to principles, and, whenever he has done so, no matter whether the object of his attachment were a notorious public scoundrel, or a sterling patriot, he has always acted in the spirit of a furious, fiery, and uncompro-mising partizan. Mr. O'CONNELL might have been perfectly wrong as concerned the Editor of the Post, although he appears to be perfectly right in exhorting the people to petition for a repeal of the Union. It did not, however, follow, that all those persons who conscientiously believe that a repeal of the Union would be the very best measure for Ireland, were "tongue-cutters and scoundrels" of the Liberator's. Yet, such is the description given, by the Editor of the Post, of men who, whether they be considered as gentlemen, as men of education, or as men of talent, are many of them infinitely superior to the person who has the silly arrogance to issue his flat against their pretensions. "The entire (he says) of the upper orders, will be dissevered from the humbler classes." Admitting this to be the case at present, or that the agitation of the repeal should finally lead to such a state of things, whether are the poor people or the lordlings of the Post, the persons most to be blamed for resolving society into its primitive elements?

He cannot answer this question, for he knows nothing personally of the state of Irish society beyond the purlieus of Trinity-street. We, however, may give a decided opinion on this point, without the imputation of presumption, and we assert that the "line of demarkation" between the higher and lower classes, has been drawn by the Aristocracy themselves. We have seen the remorseless notices to quit served under the Subletting Act. We have seen the tyrannical and bigotted Magistrate extending his protection to the sanguinary police, and denying justice to the injured peasant. We have seen the miserable cottier's pig and calf driven to pound by the parson's bailiff, and we have seen the wretched and friendless labourer transported to New South Wales for stealing THREE PENCE HALFPENNY worth of dirty corn, leaving behind him a wife and six children, to be quartered, as beggars, on the charity of the tender-hearted. And have these instances been of remote occurrence? No; they may be said to have happened as of yesterday. If, therefore, there is an unnatural separation of the lower from the higher classes, the fault is with the Aristocracy, and let them mend their manners. He talks of the puny slanders of "the Gentlemen of the Press, stupid and imbecile hoards, who would provoke him into a paper war."—Well he knows that it is by dealing in generalities alone he has hitherto escaped that chastisement which he has been so long earning. Let him select for a paper war any one individual of those who have punished him so well, and the public will very soon discern, who are the carion hounds that, by conging to safety at the midnight banquet, exhibit all the symptoms of the stupid and imbecile glutton on the morrow. His quiver of arrows is full, but he would not discharge any of them, lest he might draw blood. Heaven help him; if he were only to give us adequate provocation, we should make the blood exude from every pore in his skin. He says, "the affliction of the trades throughout the Kingdom is well known—there is also, we understand, an executive directory." The "Livre Rouge," or bloody chronicle of MANAY, during the sanguinary horrors of the French Revolution, never surpassed the Evening Post in baseness and turpitude, and we do most earnestly implore the people of Ireland to follow up their blows against it, until they annihilate this monster of the Press. They will perceive in this deliberately mendacious notification, that the object of the Post, like the journal of MANAY, is first to accuse the people of high treason, and, secondly, to make this accusation subservient to the scheme of calling on the Government to adopt coercive measures against them. Lest any doubt should exist of the Editor's intention, he says, towards the conclusion of his article, "Treason is their norma loquendi—it is the common parlance to which the ears of the peasantry are accustomed, NOR ARE THEY WITHOUT ORGANIZATION." Catholic Prelates and Parish Priests of Ireland, you who are in some measure accountable for the loyalty of your flocks, read this

charge brought against them by the Dublin Evening Post, and knowing, as you must, how utterly destitute it is of truth, and feeling, as you ought, that just indignation, against the author of so well-founded and atrocious a calumny, which he will not consider it to be your duty to teach him that he shall not commit such an outrage upon the character of a whole nation with perfect impunity. Arriving at his last Saturday's essay, we were led to conclude, from its perusal that the author, in the midst of his misfortunes, has never, for a moment, been abandoned by his constitutional vanity. He again reiterates his charges against the anti-Unionists, that because he "have raised a hue and cry, and endeavored to roar him down." But he has deprived himself of every pretence for putting forward this fact in his own vindication, because he has not confined his virulent attacks to Mr. O'CONNELL himself, but has extended them to all the tradesmen and peasantry of the Kingdom, persons who never did him any personal or public injury. He has called for "discussion," and here are samples of his base and besotted slaves—foul-mouthed slanderers, &c."—"From the abundance of the harvest, &c."—He says that he has "served the public for twenty-one years." This is true, and we acknowledge that he did serve the people with zeal and with effect, but he can no more plead his past services in extenuation of his present political tergiversations, than Luttrell, of infamous memory, could plead his services as an Irish officer, before he sold the post at Limerick, for the purpose of removing that indelible stain which will adhere to his armorial bearings, until the name of Luttrell shall be extinct. "He never used forbidden weapons in the long course of his public life." (Oh, oh, ah!) "All his calumniators were men, whose private lives were as rotten as their public characters, and they could find no stain in his public or private life." He is "a marvellous proper man," but it is just as well for him, and for his patrons too, to confine himself to the subject matter of his argument, as he furnishes additional provocatives to the just resentment of those who know him and whose possessions very well. In the midst of his threats and swaggering there is a little alloy of coarseness for his enemies, for he says, "they need not be alarmed." Blessings be upon his plebeian temper, and his humane heart! Never, in the entire course of our political reading, have we met with such a mixture of rage and puerile whining—of arrogance and meanness—of vanity and pretension—of unmeasured and vulgar vituperation, and of the lowest enjology, addressed to the people, combined with the most audacious slanders against that people, as the Post has exhibited since it became the property of corrupt and unprincipled speculators. His colours are somewhat lowered in last Tuesday's number, but he still insists, that because what he calls "the rank and station of Ireland," are against the repeal, the voice of the people should have no weight whatever on the subject. The tyrants over, and oppressors of, mankind have been always found in the higher ranks, and particularly under defective laws, such as we have in this country. They will necessarily be opposed to any change which may have a tendency to diminish their own importance in the State, or to raise the humbler classes to their proper station in society. It is not, therefore, surprising, that every rack-rent landlord, magisterial tyrant, placeman and pensioner, and bishop and parson, should have signed the declaration, and that the wish for a repeal is almost confined to the middle and lower classes—but the latter constitute both the moral and physical strength of Ireland, and they must ultimately succeed.

OH! THE RACK RENTS.

"SWINE" IN THE COUNTY DOWNS. Extract of a letter dated Guilford, county Down, 5th Dec. 1830.—"Yesterday there was another large meeting of the populace at Shanedhill. There could not have been less than 4000 persons present, the greater number of whom were armed. The ostensible object which the deluded people had in view was, to obtain a reduction of rents, and an increase of labourers' wages. Several of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood attended, and addressed the assemblage, pointing out to the people the folly of the course which they were pursuing, and promising that if they quietly dispersed, the grievances of which they complained should be remedied. The appeal, however, had no effect, and the gentry were obliged to retire. The whole body then moved off through Gilford, to the residence of Heary Hamilton, Esq.; having had an interview with that gentleman, they demanded a reduction of rents, and gave him a fortnight either to comply or quit the County. They next proceeded to the residence of two Quakers, who had lowered their labourers' wages, and gave them the same time to increase the wages again, or to leave the country. They then returned to this village, and demanded a reduction of rents from Mr. Warburton, who possesses a small property here. Several other gentlemen were also visited and a limited time allowed them either to reduce their rents or quit the country. Several shops in this village were attacked and bread, spirits, &c. taken. A continual firing of guns, &c. was kept up during Friday night. A flag was also hoisted, and a fire was lighting during the night on a rock close to the place which was occupied by the people. The meeting has created a violent sensation in this neighbourhood; and, I regret to add, that the spirit of resistance against landlords is fast increasing. A similar meeting is also called in the Maze Course, and others are projecting."

Saturday last, Mr. R. V. Smith was re-elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Tralee.