

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

ST. BRIDGET'S ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Monday evening the friends of Mr. O'Connell, and the supporters of the St. Bridget's Orphan Society, assembled to dinner in Morrison's Tavern, Dawson-street. There were four hundred gentlemen in attendance. Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P., presided as President; Marcus Costello, Esq., was Vice-President. Mr. O'Connell was supported by Mr. Henry Grattan, Mr. Finn, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Carey O'Day, Mr. P. Costello, Mr. Lavelle, &c. &c.

more, we would accept of no ascendancy.—(Hear, hear.) No man can be more firmly convinced of the truth of his religion than I am—and in the sincerity of Catholic spirit, I declare, that no Orangeman in Ireland can or could be more firmly opposed to Catholic ascendancy than I would be. (Hear, and loud cheers.) I think that there can be no greater mischief to religion than such an ascendancy. It is my wish that all men should live in charity with each other. I am told, and I believe, that Christianity itself is based upon charity and benevolence. Such is my doctrine. The English oligarchy did not wish that I should live to preach this doctrine, and here I am preaching it with orange and green flags about me. (Loud cheers.) They, wisely indeed for themselves, wished to prevent Bannipitation, because they knew it would destroy all cause of quarrel amongst Irishmen. They have been defeated, and a shout is now raised; millions of voices join it—the valleys resound with it—the lofty hills repeat it—the streams bear it along—the verdant meadows waft it with the scent of their wild flowers—it is the voice of congregated Irishmen—they call together for Ireland and independence. (Continued cheering.) We have struggled for victory, and we have obtained it, and those who have opposed us shall feel the full benefit of the victory: they will join us in placing our common country in the situation in which she ought to be, an independent nation. (Loud cheers.) I was born in an independent country; I was brought up in an independent country; my earliest dream was of liberty, and I do not recollect being so young as not to dream of something for the advantage of my unfortunate country; but my earliest dream of liberty attached to the independence of Ireland as a nation, and if it please God to spare me a few months or years, my grave shall be made amongst an independent people. (Cheers.) Speaking of the impediments to the people of Ireland in their progress to liberty, the first that is stated, and it is one that I have been told I am tired of listening to it, that the struggle for a repeal of the Union will induce a dissolution of the connexion with England. Those who are opposed to us must have a cant word to use to cover them—for want of argument they adopt a slang phrase, and that which they have now preferred is "separatism." It is a complete falsehood—they are perpetually who impute the desire of separation to us. Instead of the repeal of the Union tending to separation, it is my firm belief that it is the only means of containing the connexion between the two countries. (Hear.) I am able to prove to any one at all previous to reason, that the best way to preserve the connexion between England and Ireland is to repeal the Union. (Hear, hear, hear.) There ought, in my opinion, to be a union of both countries—one calculated mutually to serve them—one useful to England as it would be to Ireland. Such a union would be serviceable to Europe and to human kind, for their united and combined strength would make the cause of reason, law and liberty respected all over the world. (Hear.) I am then a decided advocate for a proper Union, but I do not wish, nor desire, that England should be blotted and panned up like a favored child; that vantage-like, she should be fed and fattened upon the best blood of Ireland, while Ireland herself should be laid prostrate, a miserable carcass, disgusting to the feelings, hateful to the view, exhausted of her vitality, and offering to those who loved her a spectacle that was nothing but abhorrent to their senses, tastes, and wishes. (Cheers.) I wish Ireland to be a partner in the connexion, but not a partner who was to have all the loss and none of the profits—such a kind of partnership I do not like at all. (Laughter.) I mean to have the connexion made firm and strong; that the blood which is now drawn from Ireland may circulate in its veins; that the heart of the country may receive its proper healthful impulse, and that prosperity may be diffused amongst a people who are as industrious as they are ingenious. (Hear.) I wish the connexion to continue, and I tell those who are against the repeal, that if they allow the country to become exhausted by oppression, the absentees to take five millions annually out of Ireland, creating poverty, and impoverishing the people; if three millions of taxes be still wrung from them, and think you if we were not agitating for a repeal of the Union, that Mr. S. Rice, who is now a minister of the crown, would not have taken from Ireland the poor advantage of the Lord Lieutenantcy; I tell those who talk of the danger of agitating this question, that the danger is in continuing the Union on the terms that it is at present. (Cheers.) Instead of the Union having a tendency to continue the connexion between the two countries, it would become necessary for the people to be down and perish of misery and poverty, or rise in guilt to vindicate their country by that which every humane man should execrate. I do not like that kind of gambling connexion which lays down the rule of "head I win—harp you lose." Now, it is my wish that both harp and crown should go together. (Cheers and laughter.) The second plan for preventing the repeal of the Union is the end-avowal to make it a religious question, just as if Protestants and Orangemen were not Irishmen—as if they were not as much identified with the interests and obliged to feel the wants of Ireland as those who differed from them in religion. As if Orangemen did not feel as proud of Ireland as the Catholics—of the fertility of her soil—the greenness of her plains, and her magnificent mountains. (Hear.) Where was the Irishman who was not proud of her brave and industrious men, and the loveliness of her women? (Cheers.) Where was the man with heart so dead who never to himself hath said—this is my own native land? (Loud cheers.) Yes, Orangemen and Catholics are a proud people of Ireland, and equally anxious to serve her.—(Hear.) The heads of a party may speculate with government—they may promise a Lord Lieutenant, that for so much money or patronage they would turn out the Orangemen against the Catholics. I defy them to do so now. (Loud cheers.) The upper classes of O'Connellism may be corrupt, but the middle part of society is sound. We have the working classes—the tradesmen—those who endeavor to get through this world by their honesty and industry. Such are the Orangemen that we have with us. (Cheers.) This cannot be a religious question. The recent elections in Ireland have proved, that no Catholic was elected in preference to an honest and consistent Protestant, and one who was determined to vindicate the free love of Ireland. (Hear.) But the third plan to be opposed to a repeal of the Union, and it is one against which I warn you not to allow yourselves to be deluded. I ask you, what is to be done for Ireland by the present ministry? Indeed I ask the ques-

tion not for the first time, for I have been asking it in London for three weeks. I asked it from office, and from those who were out of office, and no one could tell me what the ministry were about doing for Ireland. We have now heard that the Algerine Act is to be put in force—that Act for which we condemned the charitable Duke of Northumberland, for I like to give him his proper name, and him we condemned for putting it into execution. (Hear, hear.) The Irish are to get the benefit of proclamations and insurrection acts, and yet we are to be treated as the child is by its grandmother, who says, "Open your mouth and shut your eyes; God will look upon, and send you a prize." (Loud laughter.) But the child knew it would get a sugar-plum; but Ireland was to be deluded; we were to shut our eyes, while Lord Grey would send us the sugar-plum of a proclamation. (Cheers and laughter.) We cannot be deluded by the high-sounding name of Lord Anglesey; we cannot be deluded by the promises of the present ministry; instead of their promises, I bid you look to their acts, and what do you find?—The clerks in the banister office were aroused at an early hour this morning from their beds to make out the patent of Mr. J. Doherty as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. (Growth and hisses.) For Lord Anglesey I have great respect. I thank him for what he has done; but much as I love him, I love Ireland still more. (Cheers.) I began by talking of the French Revolution—the achievement of Belgic liberty, and of the struggles of the Poles for freedom. I wish it to be engraven on the heart of every Irishman, that the liberty, the happiness, and the freedom of Ireland can only be obtained by abstinence from blood. All the countries in Ireland may be proclaimed by the Marquis of Anglesey, and yet there will be found one man among the children of Ireland who will go from parish to parish, collecting the signatures of their inhabitants in petitions for the repeal of the obnoxious measure of the Union. I will certainly have six, perhaps eight millions of signatures to those petitions. The opinions of Irishmen will collect like the coming tide, gradually flowing on; smiling and placid it may proceed in its course; not a ripple may rattle its silent surges, as they present their green and still reflecting glass of all the beauties of nature, and nature's God; but as the progress of the mighty mass of waters is slow and gradual, so is it all-powerful, bearing down in its strength all the petty mounds of tyranny, and submerging all the paltry bulwarks of oppression by its pellucid wave. (Loud cheers.) So should it be with Ireland; all the moral force of the country would be collected together, and though it should never be excited to a storm, still from the mighty mass should arise a voice which could not be disregarded. Ireland declares that she must be free, and all Europe sanctions her freedom." (Loud and long continued cheers.)

The President called for a full bumper to toast the health of our excellent King. He said that William IV. was deservedly the most popular of his family who had filled the throne. George the Third had been praised during his life, but severely blamed after death. George the Fourth had sometimes received applause in the course of his life, but few men had been more abused than he; not even he (Mr. O'Connell) the most abused of living men. William the Fourth was a sincere, unaffected man, disposed to serve the interests of his people. (Cheers.) He was not a man to give his aid to the despots of Europe to crush the new spirit of freedom felt among the nations. (Cheering.) He was a man whom the most devoted republican might love and the most ardent patriot respect. "The Patriot King, William the Fourth." This toast was received with repeated acclamations, and after it was drunk, "The Repeal of the Union" was then given. After alluding to the benefits to be obtained by this measure, and illustrating its advantage and practicability, by referring to the United States of America, Mr. O'Connell observed, that lest his last observation regarding the Marquis of Anglesey might be mistaken, he would explain, that he did not impute to that nobleman any participation in the attempt to repress the free deliberation of public feeling in Ireland, by the odious system of algernine acts and proclamations, which had Lord Grey the power, he would enforce in Ireland. No, the Marquis of Anglesey was pledged—by a soldier's honour—to leave the public will unshackled to leave the public voice unrestrained. His letter to Mr. Kerland, chairman of the Orange-Gorman parish meeting, contained this sentiment; and the chivalrous, honourable English would never bear the deep stain of broken faith and tarnished honour on his manly brow. Lord Grey might desire to suppress public opinion, but Lord Anglesey had pledged himself that he would not be the instrument of such vile despotism, and while he remained, at least, there should be freedom of discussion. (Innocent cheering.) "The Parsons—The Most Rev. Doctor Murray and the Right Rev. Doctor Doyle," were then given in a highly complimentary speech, and The Rev. Mr. Mills returned thanks in an eloquent speech. "The President of the Society, Lord Cloncurry." Mr. O'Connell in glowing terms, proposed the health of, "Henry Grattan, Esq." Which was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Grattan returned thanks in a speech of great ability and eloquence, but we reserve its publication till an occasion on which we can do the justice to its merits, and the service to the public of a full report. He read the following interesting extracts from letters of his venerated father at different periods, in reply to the assertions of Sir John Newport and others, lately in the House of Commons, that he had acquiesced in the Union after its enactment. "I do not think the Union has done any good to Ireland. I think the Union a bad measure. We are bankrupt. . . . And no nation should part with her liberties. . . . By common sense must make his ancestors the Union, already dissolved. . . . 1813—These countries, from their size must have a character—sum of grand nature—distinct legislation. . . . 1819—There is no thinking on the subject—Ireland holds her head bravely—but she is now a beggar at the door of Great Britain—the Union has sunk the country—I do not see any good resulting from it—the best of our people have become absentees, and Dublin is ruined. . . . July, 1819—It taxes interest, and does nothing, and that that does not diminish, I doubt whether the Union will do it. . . . If the people were to unite as in 82, perhaps some good might be done as to the repeal of the Union. I have never seen or read any good result from it—the best of our people have become absentees, and Dublin is ruined. . . . The country came forward with a strong statement of her case to the people's shared friends, and not the

PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

DEBTS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has received, within a few days, per the Mail and East's Williams, an ELEGANT ADDITION to his stock of PIANO-FORTES, and a large assortment of the NEWEST PUBLICATIONS in the MUSICAL LINE, including the MUSICAL BIBLE for 1831, and the HAYS and LEGENDS of the RHINE, in each of which works are several beautiful PLATES, elegantly engraved. Also, a NEW EDITION OF SCOTCH SONGS with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, and a great variety of other MUSIC for the PIANO-FORTE, HARP, VOICE, and GUITAR, consisting of Sonatas, Rondos, Overtures, and Piano-Forte Duets; Italian, French, English, and Scotch SONGS, a considerable number of which have been selected from the most approved Operas now performing in London, viz. Héro et Tell of the Tyrol, Masaniello, Cenerentola, also, several sets of the most fashionable QUADRILLES, viz. Queen Adelaide's Court, Les Favorites and Les Capucins, by the celebrated Herr Mazurkas, Galopades, Grecian, Anglaise, Masaniello, Lancer's Fancies, Wepparis, Ringwald's 1st, 2d, and 3d Sets, &c. Some fine-toned FLUTES and SPANISH GUITARS—HARP, GUITAR, and VIOLIN STRINGS; INSTRUCTION BOOKS, PATENT FOLIOS, LEATHER COVERS, &c. PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS let at hire. Piano-Fortes taken in exchange and the highest value allowed. Raby's New-street, Dec. 22, 1830.

ECCLESIASTICAL TAXATION.

AT a MEETING of the Parishioners of the Union of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, Saint Michael's, and Saint Olave's, in the City of Waterford, assembled in Vestry, at the Cathedral, on Wednesday, the 22d December. PIERRE R. BARRON, Esq. in the Chair. The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to. Resolved—That we feel the Vestry Act, as it operates upon all classes of the people, a common grievance, and a perpetual source of discord. Resolved—That the provisions of this Act are peculiarly oppressive to our Roman Catholic and Dissenting fellow Parishioners, who form the great majority of the population of this Union. Resolved—That it is particularly grievous that a richly endowed minority should be empowered to tax annually the property and industry of the majority, who, from their own voluntary contributions, support their own ministers and maintain their own places of worship. Resolved—That the spirit and the confidence of the present age require a prompt and effectual relief from a grievance so long felt and so justly complained of. Resolved—That the Petition now read be adopted, and forwarded by our Chairman for presentation in the House of Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and in the House of Commons by Daniel O'Connell, Esq. Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Waterford Chronicle. PIERRE R. BARRON, Chairman.

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Parishioners of the United Parishes of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, Saint Michael's, and Saint Olave's, in the City of Waterford, SHEWETH, That your Petitioners feel the Vestry Act as it operates upon all classes of the people a common grievance, and a perpetual source of discord. That its provisions are peculiarly oppressive to our Roman Catholic and Dissenting fellow Citizens, who form the great majority of the population of this Union. That it is particularly grievous that a richly endowed minority should be empowered to tax annually the property and industry of the majority, who, from their own voluntary contributions, support their own ministers, and maintain their own places of worship, and that the spirit and the confidence of the present age require a prompt and effectual relief from a grievance so long felt, and so justly complained of. That your Petitioners, animated with these feelings, humbly but firmly demand relief by the total repeal of this odious enactment. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WATERFORD WINE STORES.

OLD PORT WINES DIRECT.

THE PROPRIETOR is now landing, on the Quay of Waterford, at the King's Store, Waterford, a large supply of OLD and SUPERIOR SERRIA, and CAPPE WINES, LISBON and TENERIFFE, which he will dispose of in Pipes, Hogsheads, or Quarter Casks, to suit the convenience of Purchasers. He has also in his Cellars, in Bottle, several Hundred Dozens of OLD and SUPERIOR PORT WINE, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000. Also, a large supply of OLD COGNAC BRANDY, which he will ship direct from the Distillers by the Proprietor, and imported by him, he can insure as not only being of the purest kind, but of the very best description. All Wines ordered to the amount of £20 will be forwarded Free. Orders or Communications for the WATERFORD WINE STORES, to be addressed to the Proprietor, FRANCIS WYSE, 11, n. de la street, Waterford. Dec. 22, 1830.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, DEALS, & STAVES.

JAMES MORRIS will offer FOR SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th JANUARY, 1830, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Yard at the SCOTCH QUAY, the CARGO of the Barque Fanny, from Quebec, consisting of Five Hundred Seven Hundred Timber, Three Thousand Seven Hundred Spruce Deals, Two Thousand Five Hundred Standard Staves, Five Thousand Six Hundred West India Staves, Seven Tons of Oak Timber. TERMS AT SALE. Waterford, December 22, 1830.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £5000. A GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on the FIRST FEBRUARY next, at 10 o'clock, P.M. for the Admission of Members, and other Business. Any Person wishing to become a Member of said Company will please make early application to the Secretary, as no proposal can be received after 15th January. JAMES LAWSON, Secretary. December 23, 1830.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: Market Name, Item, Price. Includes Waterford Markets (Thursday, Dec. 23), Kilkenny Markets (Dec. 21), and Cork Markets (Dec. 21).

We sought no ascendancy—I tell you

