





THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

TEAM, FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.—I wrote you on Wednesday a brief sketch of the proceedings on the occasion of his Grace's entry into Castlebar, and I forwarded yesterday a report of the speeches at the dinner. The Archbishop proceeded on Wednesday to Mountrive, the seat of his relative, the patriotic priest of Kilmommon. In the evening a large party, consisting of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, were entertained at the dinner, and though the meeting was a private one, the proceedings would bear publication. Patriotism was the order of the night, and several excellent speeches were delivered. The worthy host was all attention to his guests, and the vice chair was filled by his curate, the Rev. Richard Henry. Among the many speeches delivered, I was particularly struck by the observations of Mr. St. Ledger, of Ballyheragh, the force of whose reasoning, and the energy of whose style was allowed by all who heard him to be surprising. We yesterday proceeded to Tuam. At Castlebar, the seat of E. Blake, Esq., an immense concourse of persons thronged to meet his Grace, and conduct him to the seat of the Metropolitan See in splendour and magnificence. A large train of carriages, gigs, jaunting cars, and a vast number of horsemen fell in with the procession, and the students of the College of St. Jarlath, to the number of one hundred and twenty, in academics, approached to receive his Grace's episcopal benediction. Their appearance reflected the highest credit on their Superior, the Rev. Martin Browne. We moved slowly on, the crowds increasing as we went forward; the immense multitude bearing olive branches in their hands, and frequently raising loud shouts of heartfelt praise in favour of him who was the object of their regard. I noticed in the procession the carriages of several of the landed gentry of this county, who came a great distance to pay homage to the distinguished Archbishop of Tuam. At Kilmommon, which is distant about three miles from Tuam, the crowd was so immense that we were frequently in our progress stopped, and had to remain for a considerable time. I had then an opportunity of estimating the numbers present, and I fear I am under the mark in setting them down at forty thousand. At Ballygaddy, the river of which divides the parishes of Kilmommon and Tuam, the clergymen who acted as administrators under his Grace, approached and presented him with a large gilt cross in token of their obedience. The Archbishop received it, and standing in his carriage imparted to the multitude his episcopal benediction. The people were all uncovered, and on bended knees. The sovereign of Tuam, Richard Savage, Esq., next approached and read the address which was agreed upon by the inhabitants, to which his Grace replied in suitable terms. Both documents were similar in spirit and not unlike in language those which had been presented in Castlebar. This being done, the procession moved forward; immense bonfires blazed along the road, and several handsome flags were suspended as we passed. I particularly admired that which was placed over the porch of the Catholic Presbytery, and on it was inscribed the words "Cead Míle Fáilte." Over the north bridge of Tuam a triumphal arch was erected, decorated with green boughs, and other hand-made appendages. When the cavalcade approached the outlets of the town, an immense cheer was raised which was as long continued as I am sure it was heartfelt. In the windows of the streets through which we passed were several beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies, who hailed his Grace's arrival with every demonstration of respect. The Archbishop returned with becoming grace the cheers and salutations of the people, and bowed as he went along. At the entry to the Chapel of Tuam, the carriages stopped, and his Grace having alighted, proceeded thither. In a moment after his carriage was filled. The galleries were crowded to excess;—all were anxious to behold the ceremony of installation. When the Archbishop reached the sanctuary, he was met by the very Rev. Dean Burke, the gentleman who it was said was his Grace's competitor for the Archiepiscopal mitre. Having received his benediction, he warmly shook his Prelate by the hand. The choir, with the organ, struck up the Te Deum, the full and melodious voices of the Rev. Thomas McCaffrey, Administrator of Tuam, being distinguished above the rest. The venerable Vicar Capitular then came forward and presented to the people of Tuam their future Archbishop. He expressed in brief but expressive words the sincere pleasure he felt on the occasion, and wished his Grace many happy years of government and of peace. The bells were next read by the Very Rev. M. Loftus, and all other ceremonies being gone through, the episcopal benediction was imparted to the faithful. His Grace then proceeded to his residence, and the multitude quietly dispersed.

THE DINNER. At seven o'clock upwards of three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner at the great room of the Mitre Hotel. All the gentry of the county for many miles round, together with the inhabitants of Tuam, were present. The chair was filled by that honest Irishman and single-hearted patriot, John J. Bodkin, Esq. Pierce J. Blake, Esq., Corrofin, acted as Vice President. His Grace sat at the right of the Chairman, the Bishop of Galway on his left. Among the company we observed, Mr. J. Blake, Esq. M.P. for Galway; Hon. and Rev. Mr. French, &c. &c. The speeches delivered on the occasion were excellent and patriotic. I was delighted with that of his Grace in Castlebar.—I was more than astonished in Tuam. The principal speakers were the Chairman, the Archbishop, the Bishop of Galway, Mr. J. Blake, Esq. M.P., Dean Burke, Messrs. M'Nevin, Haynes, Burke, Cavendish, Rev. Messrs. Loftus, Browne, &c. &c. The company did not separate till a late hour.—Freeman's Journal.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, the Sovereign Post-office steam packet from Waterford, after delivering the mail at Milford, ran up to the pier at Hobbs Point, Pembroke Dock, where she landed Lord John Thynne and his Lady, who came passengers in her from Ireland, together with their carriage, &c. The facility with which the noble passengers and their carriage were landed was a decisive proof of the advantage which cogwheels to and from Ireland will receive when this packet establishment is removed to this stupendous piece of machinery. Lord and Lady Thynne immediately proceeded on their journey to Stackpole Court, the seat of their noble relatives, the Earl and Countess of Candor.—Wexham.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. We regret to learn that the Beaman flour and oil mill, between Duluck and Drogheda, the property of Messrs. G. & W. G. was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst. The mill is insured for £5,500. The Custom-house of Liverpool, after just ended, amount to the extraordinary sum of £140,000, being an increase of £100,000 compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1833.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE. We received the detailed report of the contributions to the National Tribute for the year 1834. The sum total is £13,906 18s., of this sum our County (as will be seen by the subjoined statement) has contributed nearly one-twelfth of the gross. This is the way to work for old Ireland. It is the way to make the nation a nation, and to expand political views for his country's good, and if he be not satisfied by the people, he is labouring, he must be driven from his home. Of the exhaustless patriotic gratitude of the Irish people we have no doubts; but we call on the counties to emulate the example, in their assistance, that will corrupt government, and to sustain profligate pensioners and alienate the affections of the people from their country.

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THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

Friday being Quarter Assembly day, the Corporation met at their house, William-street—the High Sheriff in the Chair. The Rev. Mr. Blacker, City Chaplain, read prayers.

Mr. B. J. Sisson moved, "That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Earl of Roden, expressive of their gratitude and respect for his zealous and devoted support of the Protestant Church, and the ancient institutions of the country, at the present alarming crisis."—Passed unanimously.

Sir Drury J. Dickson proposed a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir George Whiteford, for the honourable and courteous way in which he had discharged the duties of his high office.

Mr. Moore suggested that some allusion should be made to his hospitality, for he had several times entertained the Masters and Wardens of the different Guilds.

Mr. Hinds said it was quite ridiculous to talk of the Lord Mayor's hospitality, for such a word was not at any time known or understood in the Mansion-house.

Mr. Long was of opinion that the fact of how many dinners a man gave was a consideration beneath the dignity of the Corporation.

The resolution in its original form was then put, and on a ballot being called for, the result was that thirty members were for the address, and seven against it.

Mr. Hindsthen rose and said—I think that no person here will deny that the Chief Justice of the city should, above all things, study to administer even-handed justice. I will state an instance where Sir George Whiteford has not observed that principle, and without meaning to impugn the vote recently passed, I think it but right to state an individual case to sustain my allegation. A poor man named Grey applied for permission to open an exhibition at Fishamble-street Theatre, and a demand of three guineas was made upon him by the Lord Mayor's secretary. Two were paid, and a promise given for the third. This was all perfectly fair, and no person could object to the demand, which was one warranted by usage and prescription. Grey not paying the remaining guinea, he was summoned to the Court of Conscience, and a decree made against him. I am not finding fault with this proceeding in the least, but with another which subsequently occurred.

In a few days after Grey had closed the theatre, Mr. Cobbett arrived in this city, and exhibited himself in the place of the melo-dramatic actor at Fishamble-street, and yet no fee was demanded of him. I presume the chief magistrate did not like to make the demand for the usual gratuity, because, forsooth, the new exhibitor was a member of Parliament. Mr. Cobbett brought banners every night, while poor Grey had to stop his theatrical representations long before he intended, because he played to empty benches. What a contrast is to be found between our Lord Mayor and the Mayor of Waterford? When the latter was asked for the use of a large room for Mr. Cobbett's lectures, he said, "I will willingly oblige that gentleman, provided he gives the money collected at the doors to the poor." But this was not at all agreeable to the benevolent lecturer, who was obliged to go to some boarding school in order to perform his tricks. Mr. Cobbett has taken a lesson from Paganini, but with this difference, that he plays upon two strings instead of one; and those two strings upon which he is perpetually working away are, the Repeal of the Union, and the introduction of Poor Laws, two measures which would prove the most ruinous to their consequences to this country. Why did he select those two subjects? Because they were the most popular among the revolutionists and radicals who constituted the majority of his audiances. I believe that in the annals of history we could not find an instance of a member of the British House of Commons wandering about the country, and exhibiting himself for money. (Hear.) I do say that such conduct is degrading to the name of any House of Commons, and it cannot but lower our reverence for the source from which emanates the laws made for our observance. Who are the followers of Mr. Cobbett? A wretched and indigent rabble, who with families dependant upon their exertions, and paid at the rate of 10d. a day, think to find a remedy for their distresses, by listening to a man who only wants to make some money.—I now move that the freedom of the Corporation be given to Thomas M'Cheane, Esq., the Mayor of Waterford, for his manly conduct in refusing to give a lecture-room to Mr. Cobbett, unless the proceeds were appropriated to the purposes of charity.

Mr. Long.—Before the question is put, I would wish to know the creed of Mr. M'Cheane, as the name is a suspicious one.

Mr. Hinds said that no fears may be entertained on this account. The resolution was then seconded and passed without a dissenting voice.

After the dispatch of some other business, the Lord Mayor dissolved the assembly.

The sale of the Kilsale estate of the late Lord de Clifford took place on Tuesday, at Mr. H. Dowdell's Room, Cork. It was conducted by Mr. W. W. Simpson, the eminent Appraiser, of London. The attendance of purchasers was numerous, the competition spirited, and the sum realized by the sale considerably over the highest calculation previously made by gentlemen well acquainted with the property. The following is an account of the lots sold, the sums paid, and the persons by whom purchased:—The houses and holdings in Cork-street, £250, James Murphy, Esq.; houses and holdings on the Market-quay, £210, N. Johnson, Esq.; houses and holdings in High and Low Fisher-street, the World's End, and part of Compass-hill, £7280, Wm. Newman, Esq.; part of the Liberties, £195, T. Markham, Esq.; part ditto, £400, James Dunn, Esq.; ditto, £350, Wm. Newman, Esq.; ditto, £280, W. Simpson, Esq.; ditto, £325, Wm. Bleasly, Esq.; ditto, £315, Walter White, Esq.; ditto, £270, Sir R. Steele, ditto, £105, C. Newenham, Esq.; ditto, £2940, Thos. Herrick, Esq.; ditto, £2940, J. T. Cramer, Esq.; ditto, £4700, and ditto, £90, J. T. Cramer, Esq.; ditto, £555, Sir T. Browne; ditto, £390, C. Newenham, Esq.; ditto, £450, George Prior, Esq.; ditto, £2520, W. Bleasly, Esq.; ditto, £4480, J. T. Cramer, Esq.; ditto, £2000, R. L. Dunn, Esq. Total sum—£30,855.

Assistant-Surgeon M'Donogh, of the 37th, has received orders to proceed to Jamaica, for the purpose of relieving Assistant-Surgeon Neil, with the service companies of that regiment.

The chaplaincy of Duncannon Fort is again vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Irwin, only appointed thereto last week.

SPANISH FINANCES.

LAW AS TO THE DEBT ADVANCED.

1.—All the debts contracted in foreign countries by the Government at different periods, and especially the loans effected either before or after the year 1823, are a debt of the State, except One-third of the loan of 1823. 2.—The liquidation of all this debt shall immediately take place. 3.—All this foreign debt shall be divided henceforth into active and passive debt. Its conversion into active and passive debt shall be effected in the proportion of two-thirds active debt, and one-third passive debt. 4.—The active debt shall be converted into active debt, and the passive debt into passive debt. 5.—The active debt shall consist, in the first place, of the debt bearing interest, which the Government, with the consent of the Cortes, may hereafter create, and, secondly, of that part of the present debt mentioned in Art. 3, which is to participate in the payment to be applied to the active debt. 6.—The passive debt is composed of that part of the debt mentioned in Art. 3, which shall not have been converted into the active debt. The arrears of the ancient loans, as well as the bill called premium, shall be reimbursed with the certificates of the passive debt. The bonds of the passive debt shall bear the same interest as the bonds of the active debt. 7.—All bonds and securities which now represent the foreign debt shall be exchanged against new securities, within twelve months from the promulgation of the present law. The Minister of Finance shall have the necessary powers to effect the conversion in London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Antwerp. After the above named delay, all such bonds and securities of the foreign debt as may not have been presented for exchange, shall, per se, lose the interest to which they are entitled. 8.—A sinking fund, to be formed on the amount of the new stocks, which will produce an interest of 5 per cent, shall be provisionally applied. 9.—The sinking fund shall be exclusively applied to the active debt; but when a certain portion shall have been expended, the remainder shall be hereafter determined, the redeemed portion shall be annulled, and replaced by an equivalent portion of the passive debt, which converted into active debt, and, consequently, participating in the payment of the interest and the sinking fund. 10.—The law which created that part of the debt which was created for satisfying the French Treasury, in virtue of the treaty of the 30th of December, 1823, the claims of England, settled by the treaty of the 28th of December, 1825, and those of the United States of North America, to which the treaty of the 17th of February, 1834, relates; nor shall they be comprised in any of the preceding provisions. 11.—The Minister of Finance is authorized to contract a loan of 400,000,000 francs in the sum of 100,000,000 francs, to be used to cover the deficit of the Treasury, and to meet extraordinary necessities. He shall contract this loan on the best conditions which may be offered to him, and which may present the most guarantees. 12.—The Minister of Finance is authorized to contract a loan of 100,000,000 francs, to be used to cover the deficit of the Treasury, and to meet extraordinary necessities. He shall contract this loan on the best conditions which may be offered to him, and which may present the most guarantees. 13.—The Minister of Finance is authorized to contract a loan of 100,000,000 francs, to be used to cover the deficit of the Treasury, and to meet extraordinary necessities. He shall contract this loan on the best conditions which may be offered to him, and which may present the most guarantees. 14.—The Minister of Finance is authorized to contract a loan of 100,000,000 francs, to be used to cover the deficit of the Treasury, and to meet extraordinary necessities. 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Mr. Moore suggested that some allusion should be made to his hospitality, for he had several times entertained the Masters and Wardens of the different Guilds.

Mr. Hinds said it was quite ridiculous to talk of the Lord Mayor's hospitality, for such a word was not at any time known or understood in the Mansion-house.

Mr. Long was of opinion that the fact of how many dinners a man gave was a consideration beneath the dignity of the Corporation.

The resolution in its original form was then put, and on a ballot being called for, the result was that thirty members were for the address, and seven against it.

Mr. Hindsthen rose and said—I think that no person here will deny that the Chief Justice of the city should, above all things, study to administer even-handed justice. I will state an instance where Sir George Whiteford has not observed that principle, and without meaning to impugn the vote recently passed, I think it but right to state an individual case to sustain my allegation. A poor man named Grey applied for permission to open an exhibition at Fishamble-street Theatre, and a demand of three guineas was made upon him by the Lord Mayor's secretary. Two were paid, and a promise given for the third. This was all perfectly fair, and no person could object to the demand, which was one warranted by usage and prescription. Grey not paying the remaining guinea, he was summoned to the Court of Conscience, and a decree made against him. I am not finding fault with this proceeding in the least, but with another which subsequently occurred.

In a few days after Grey had closed the theatre, Mr. Cobbett arrived in this city, and exhibited himself in the place of the melo-dramatic actor at Fishamble-street, and yet no fee was demanded of him. I presume the chief magistrate did not like to make the demand for the usual gratuity, because, forsooth, the new exhibitor was a member of Parliament. Mr. Cobbett brought banners every night, while poor Grey had to stop his theatrical representations long before he intended, because he played to empty benches. What a contrast is to be found between our Lord Mayor and the Mayor of Waterford? When the latter was asked for the use of a large room for Mr. Cobbett's lectures, he said, "I will willingly oblige that gentleman, provided he gives the money collected at the doors to the poor." But this was not at all agreeable to the benevolent lecturer, who was obliged to go to some boarding school in order to perform his tricks. Mr. Cobbett has taken a lesson from Paganini, but with this difference, that he

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

In future tables of chronological events the terrible destruction occasioned by a fire which broke out last evening, will stand out in startling effect. The mere announcement to our readers that the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and all their various offices have become a prey to the unsparring element, will awaken feelings in which sorrow, astonishment, and doubt will be singularly mingled. But such, unwelcome and lamentable as may be the knowledge of it, it is too certainly the truth.

The flames first shewed themselves about half-past six o'clock. They burst forth in the centre of the House of Lords, nearly opposite to the end of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and burned with a fury of which, in our experience, we can recollect no parallel. The rumour that the two Houses of Parliament were on fire spread so rapidly, that in a few minutes sufficed to collect hundreds of persons to the spot, and thousands both on foot and in vehicles of every description were to be seen hastening, in every direction, towards the point of attraction. The river was covered with innumerable boats, which were enabled, by the vivid light cast on the water from the burning pile, to navigate with as much safety as by the light of a summer's sun at noonday.

The engines belonging to the Houses of Parliament, to the Abbey, to St. Margaret's church, and other local stations in the neighbourhood, were soon on the spot, as were those from the different offices. The several floating engines were also moored off shore opposite to the Speaker's Stairs with as little delay as possible. Owing to the tide being out, some time elapsed before the latter could be rendered available.

Soon after the flames burst out, Mr. Grogan, the magistrate of Queen's-square, was on the spot with a large party of the police force, and the worthy magistrate lost no time in making the most judicious arrangements which his force allowed him to preserve order among the crowd, and to keep an open space for the firemen to act in. The multitude who had by this time assembled, was however so immense, and the desire of every one to obtain as near an approach to the spot as possible was so great, that the constables found it impossible to do this to more than a partial extent. The arrival of a party of the Foot Guards, soon after seven o'clock, however, proved a very efficient assistance to the civil power. The space immediately in front of the burning pile was cleared of the populace, and free ingress and regress was afforded to all those who could in any way be rendered useful to the firemen. A party of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, who were in their undress, rendered very efficient assistance to the firemen. In working the engines, and also in removing from the two Houses all the public papers and other documents of importance, which were seen or eight large carriages loads were conveyed away, besides a vast quantity which was removed by hand. We regret, however, to say, that owing to the extraordinary rapidity with which the fire spread itself, a number of very valuable and important parliamentary documents were destroyed.

By half-past seven the engines were brought to play upon the building, both from the river and the land side, but the flames had by this time acquired such a predominance, that the quantity of water thrown upon them produced no visible effect, and in less than an hour from the time at which the flames first appeared, the entire roof of the House of Lords had at intervals fallen in, each portion as it fell sending up immense bodies of flames, which gave the surrounding neighbourhood the brilliancy of noon day. This appearance combined with the sound, resembling the report of a heavy piece of ordnance, induced the assembled multitude to believe that an explosion of gunpowder had taken place, and the scene of confusion which followed baffles the power of description. In the moment of terror and dismay occasioned by the apprehension of other and perhaps more mischievous explosions, a report having gone abroad that large quantities of powder and other combustible materials were deposited under the House of Commons, no one thought of any thing but consulting his own safety by flight, and a general retreat took place, in the course of which various accidents occurred, extending in some instances even to the fracture of limbs, but so far as we could ascertain on the instant, none threatening to be attended with fatal consequences.

The flames, however, now took a different direction, and no further explosion took place, but the danger to the Hall appeared to be more imminent than ever. From the House of Commons the fire appeared to retrograde as well as advance, and whilst the Speaker's house was placed in jeopardy on the one side, the range of committee rooms, situated immediately over the member's entrance to the House of Commons, and fronting towards Abingdon-street, appeared to be enveloped by the devouring element. A dense black column of smoke issued from the roof of this part of the building, which was immediately followed by a large column of flame, and the Hall was, therefore, at this time, with the exception of the great entrance from Palace-yard, surrounded by burning edifices. At this period several engines were introduced into the Hall, and an immense quantity of water was distributed over every part of the building. The firemen and soldiers employed on the exterior of the building also redoubled their exertions, apparently wholly regardless of the danger to which they were exposed by the falling of burning rafters and the showers of molten lead which poured down upon them on every side. Their efforts, however, have, at the time at which we are writing (three o'clock, a.m.), we are happy to say been crowned with success. The venerable structure—in which Kings and Princes have banqueted, Parliaments have met, Royal Councils have been held, and in some of the worst periods of our history, Sovereigns have been placed at the bar as criminals, to plead for their lives before a tribunal of peers and self-constituted judges—has, though situated in the midst of the devouring element, and exposed to raging flames, escaped comparatively uninjured, still to be the pride of our native population and the admiration of strangers.

We believe that the cause in which it originated is at present unknown. Whether it will remain so, or that future investigation will afford any explanation of a misfortune which every one must lament, time only can discover. Amongst the distinguished individuals who were present during the progress of this awful devastation, we observed Lord Melbourne, Lord Hill, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and several members of the Government. These distinguished individuals were repeatedly applied to by the firemen and others for instructions, but none were given to them; Lord Melbourne, Lord Albion, and Lord Hill, invariably declined to interfere with those who had the direction of the firemen, contenting themselves with encouraging the latter and the military to make all the exertions in their power for the preservation of the buildings, and the removal of the various books and documents, and other valuable property. The levity exhibited by some of the spectators (and those persons of apparent respectability) was disgusting in the extreme, some exclaiming—"This is pretty good; but there's one consolation in it, Mr.

Hume's motion for a Bill of Commons will not be carried without a division. The just might be good, but the time for it was chosen.

The fire originated in Mrs. Wright's (the housekeeper of the House of Lords) room; but how is not ascertained. Telegraphs were dispatched to communicate the intelligence throughout the Kingdom, and His Majesty knew of the awful event two hours after its occurrence. A great number of noblemen and gentlemen went in their carriages to see the spectacle, which all seemed to regret, except some of the lower class of beings, who appeared quite delighted at the prospect of what they called "a benefit to trade." The Speaker's house caught fire about eleven, and in about half an hour was entirely destroyed; from the timely notice all the valuable property was removed, and the whole of the pictures of the Parliament Houses were also saved. It was rumoured that a Mrs. Ellis, the wife of the porter of the House of Lords, was missing. The roofs of the law courts were removed, and thus Westminster Hall was saved from almost certain destruction. At half past eleven part of the front of the House of Commons fell down, and two firemen and a Foot Guard were said to be buried in the ruins. We conversed with some persons who passed by the House of Lords a few minutes previously to the destruction of the fire, and who were in the neighbourhood. Their opinion, as far as they could collect from inquiries all most on the spot where the fire commenced, was that it originated in the accidental ignition of the gas. As important as it may seem, we must say that the great body of the spectators did not evince much consideration for the old edifice, or in any way lament its demolition.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS ON FRIDAY. (FROM THE COURIER.) Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the metropolis from an early hour this morning, and every avenue to the spot was densely crowded. Immense numbers of persons had collected upon Westminster Bridge, and the river opposite to the House of Commons was covered with spectators. We are happy to say that as far as we could ascertain, from the reliable inquiry, there is no truth in the report that two men were buried in the ruins. Several firemen, however, were severely hurt by the falling of the ruins, in their praiseworthy attempt to rescue different valuables. We have this morning been over every portion of the ruins as far as it was practicable, and we are glad to be able to state that the statement that the libraries of the two Houses were destroyed. The fact is, that the books belonging to the Lords' Library had been removed to one of the committee rooms, the library being under repair, and they have been nearly all saved. The same of the books of the Commons' library were also saved. A great portion of the Speaker's valuable furniture has been saved, and his private library has suffered little or no injury. The Speaker's plate had all been taken away so that we may be left to the Gentleman will not have sustained any very serious loss.

Mrs. Wright, the housekeeper of the House of Lords, had a very narrow escape, that lady having hurriedly left her apartments with her servants before the flames had attained a very serious height. As much anxiety seems to prevail respecting the Acts of Parliament, we made inquiry upon the subject, and have learnt that they are not usually deposited in the House of Commons Office. This Office is, however, uninjured; so that no alarm need remain as to any documents which are kept there.

Nothing appears to be correctly known as to the precise spot where the fire broke out, or how it originated; but there seems to be a very strong impression that it was the work of an incendiary. The information we have reason to rely, assures us that some matches were found last night in the Speaker's garden, and that they were shown to Lord Adolphus FitzClarence and Lord Hill. We merely mention this, however, as one of the many rumours which are circulating. The Law Courts themselves, with the exception of the one immediately adjoining the Committee rooms, appear to have received little or no injury, but damage has been done to the office attached to them. Up to this moment (four o'clock), no discovery has been made as to the spot where the fire broke out, but it seems that it burst forth very suddenly, as, without the least previous indication, an immense body of flame was seen, no smoke or any other symptom of fire having been before perceptible. It is a curious circumstance that the fire first issued from the Lords to the Commons by the large doors through which the Members used to bring up the bills, and that the flames rushed with such force that the persons who were endeavouring to extinguish it, were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. All that is positive as to the origin of the fire is, that it certainly broke out in the House of Lords.

We next to say that the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen, which has long been a ruin, and which in all probability it will be necessary to pull it down, at all events it must be entirely re-modelled. The mob last night, it would seem, notwithstanding the awful nature of the calamity, made a joke of the matter; and in the delirium of the night, they threw forth cinders and remnants of documents, there being written "There goes a bit of the Poor Law Act." There is the Reform Bill." There is some of the Evidence of the Temperance Committee," &c. &c.

Two o'clock. The fire appears to be now totally extinguished, but the firemen are still employed at intervals in pointing their engines where the denseness of the smoke at a particular point seems to indicate some danger of the flames again bursting forth.

QUARTER TO THREE O'CLOCK. The flames which were said to be completely subdued, but the firemen are now assisted by the foot guards, are still playing on the ruins. Several distinguished individuals have visited the spot during the morning. Lord Holland has just passed through Abingdon-street. It would appear that the account sent to the Speaker at Brighton, and which was written in an exaggerated, for we heard the Right Hon. Gentleman say when he arrived at his house, that bad as it was, it was not quite so bad as he expected.

AFTER THE FIRE. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) The most diligent inquiries have been made, but it is most probable to know, we think that there is no doubt but that the fire commenced in the Bishop's lobby, where several plumbers had been at work during the day repairing some of the flues communicating with the House of Lords. Mr. Collier, a well-known plumber, who was writing in the House of Lords, first discovered the fire, which was in No. 21, Committee Room of the Commons, which is situated exactly over the new library, when about half past six o'clock he smelt fire. He immediately proceeded to the House of Commons, and on opening the door at the extremity of the Long Gallery, he perceived the flames rushing out with awful force; he, of course, immediately gave an alarm, but it is obvious, the fire must have been spreading itself into different offices of the House for some time before it was discovered. We think, from the above fact, coupled with other accounts, that we have heard, there can be but little doubt the origin of this national calamity is to be traced to the incaution of the plumbers, in not safely extinguishing the fires they had been using at the time they left off work. The engines are still kept playing on the south end of Westminster Hall, but not the least fears are now entertained of the safety of this noble edifice. The Hobbing Room of the Court of Chancery is considerably damaged, and the flames, at one period, had extended to the Court itself, but they were fortunately extinguished before doing any serious injury. All the Courts of Law escaped without any material damage. It is thought at the different public offices that both Houses of Parliament may conveniently hold their sittings at St. James's Palace, as there are two rooms sufficiently large to accommodate all the Members.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DAMAGE.

Report upon the damage done to the buildings, Furniture, &c. of the two Houses of Parliament; the Speaker's official residence; the Office of the Clerk of the House of Commons; and to the Courts of Westminster Hall, occasioned by the fire on the 16th day of October, 1834, as far as at present the same can be ascertained. HOUSE OF PEERS.—The house, robing rooms, committee rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the octagon lower at the south end of the building, totally destroyed. The painted gallery, shutters on the painting chamber, as far as the first compartment of columns. The library, and the adjoining rooms, which are now undergoing alterations, and the offices of the Clerk of the Parliaments, together with the committee

rooms, housekeeper's apartments, &c., in this part of the building, are saved. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house, libraries, committee rooms, housekeeper's apartments, &c., are totally destroyed, except the committee rooms, Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired. THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF MR. LEVY, Clerk of the House, is totally destroyed.

THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE SPEAKER.—The State Dining Room, under the House of Commons, is much damaged, but capable of restoration. All the rooms from the oval window to the south side of the House of Commons are destroyed. The Lecture Rooms and other parts of the building, together with the Public Galleries, and part of the Cloisters, very much damaged.

COURTS OF LAW.—These buildings will require some restoration. WESTMINSTER HALL.—No damage has been done to this building. FURNITURE.—The furniture, fittings, and fixtures, to both the Houses of Lords and Commons, with the Committee Rooms belonging thereto, is, with few exceptions, destroyed. The public furniture at the Speaker's house is in great part destroyed.

THE COURTS OF LAW.—The furniture generally of these buildings has sustained considerable damage. The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it has arisen from any other than an accidental cause. Office of Woods, &c. Oct. 17, 1834.

We understand that upon receiving the intelligence of the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, His Majesty, with that devotion to the public interests which has invariably marked his conduct, immediately placed the palace newly erected in St. James's Park, at the disposal of the nation, in order to meet the difficulty of the emergency.

It is not determined whether the generous offer is to be accepted, but the value of the sacrifice is to be estimated the more highly because it is well known that the apartments at present occupied by their Majesties at St. James's, are scarcely suitable to the convenience of a large number of persons, much less to the becoming state and magnificence of sovereigns.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Oct. 17. Government Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent. 98 1/2. Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent. 98 1/2. Debentures, (of £2000) 90 1/2. Exchequer Bills, (2d per diem) 90 1/2. National Insurance Company 26 1/2. City of Dublin Steam Company 26 1/2.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have taken measures to have "Celia's" query answered.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1834.

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE OBSERVER.

In the last Chronicle we gave the unsupported allegations of the London Observer against Mr. O'Connell. A more daring and premeditated issue of villainous slanders we have scarcely ever read—not the slightest attempt at truth or even probability—not the most distant effort to substantiate the heavy charges brought forward, could we discover throughout the entire composition. The Observer asserts that Mr. O'Connell went to Sir W. Gossett, and offered to place such information in his hands as would prove that O'Gorman Mahon was the leader of the Terry Alts, and that he did so in order to procure his son Maolric's return for Clare. If such a heading unsubstantiated statement were to affect the character, we will not say of Mr. O'Connell, but of the humblest junctory in the Kingdom, then farewell to fame—farewell to character, the reputation due to a life of unswerving integrity would not be worth an hour's purchase—the best and brightest ornaments of the age would be in the power of the meanest scribbler that ever handled a pen. Mr. O'Connell has in the hullest manner designated the statement as a falsehood—he has dared the Observer to produce his proofs. The Observer has neither obeyed the challenge, nor got rid of the foul stigma attached to its assertions. Let us for a moment treat those assertions as rational, and see how the case stands. When Mr. O'Connell went to Sir W. Gossett, according to the Observer, he must have been desirous that that functionary would have acted on his information, else why go to him at all? Supposing that O'Gorman Mahon had been arrested, then, indeed, Mr. O'Connell would have been driven into a corner and he should either have proved his charge, or ever after have appeared in the eyes of the world an unprincipled slanderer. Putting truth and integrity out of the question, no one, except a madman or an idiot, would have rushed with his eyes open into a pit out of which it would afterwards be impossible to extricate himself, no simper, much less a lawyer unacquainted in acuteness, would lend himself to a vile conspiracy which, whether successful or defeated, most inevitably have been followed by disclosure and disgrace. We would also ask such as credit this most monstrous charge—how they can reconcile the long continued silence of Sir W. Gossett, with the well-known hostility of that gentleman to Mr. O'Connell? Will they say that the viceregal Secretary hesitated to expose the man whose abatement the government would purchase at any price, no matter how enormous? Or will they say that a scene which passed in Ireland was likely to reach a London weekly journal before coming to the ears of any of the high official authorities here at home? These are questions easier asked than answered.

Richard Smyth, of Ballintrae, Esq. has determined to buy the titles of his estates in Waterford, Limerick, and Cork.

Passengers on Sunday by the City of Bristol, from Bristol:—Miss Wright, Messrs Morony (2), Lock Crowther, &c. &c.

Limerick Insolvent Debtor's Court sits on Thursday, 4th December next.

On Sunday week the troops in Cork garrison were confined to barracks on account of the expected arrival of Mr. Collett: the town was quiet.

It was stated in the papers that "Government have expended several thousand pounds upon the great Skelligs rock off the Kerry coast, upon which there are two lighthouses." This is a mistake. These lighthouses are built by the Ballast-office of Dublin, and the expense is defrayed by lounge charged on the merchant vessels that pass them on their arrival in port.

THE MINISTRY.

Mr. O'Connell has, it will be seen, written a fourth letter to Lord Duncannon, wherein he retracts all his former praises of that Minister, and pronounces that he must henceforth be classed among the Peels, and Goulbourns, and Stanleys—the tyrants and foes of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell's indignation is aroused, and most justly, at the mode in which the recent vacancies on the bench and at the bar have been filled up. We cannot divine what have been the motives at work with government in these most injudicious and fatal appointments. Injudicious, as they show an overweening desire to propliate a faction which they might have learned from Lord Durham cannot be cooiliated; fatal, as they serve to alienate the minds of the people, and add a fresh ingredient to that draught of bitterness which every administration hitherto, Whig equally with Tory, has invariably presented to our lips. Can it be that the insane ravings of the Reverend exterminator has struck panic to their souls, and that they hope to employ Blackburn, Crampton, and Green, as lightning rods to draw off from themselves the coming storm. Scoundrels and infatuated men, are they so ignorant of mankind, as to have yet to learn that all they have heretofore performed in this way has been treated with scorn? No, the demands of faction are insatiable. Their cry is still like that of the Gaiety in Valhek—more, more. Inmolate on thaly demonic altars the nation's freedom—sacrifice to their mammon the food and fuel and raiment of the peasant, stillis their truculent and sanguinary cry—more, more. What way, we would ask in sober seriousness, has the Ministry made in the favor of the anti-national faction by its time-serving and Tory tactics of the last three years? To conciliate their support it cut down the Irish Reform Bill—passed a tyrannical and impracticable title bill—packed juries to smother public opinion, by consigning its assertors to the dungeon, and made Tory principles the qualification for every office of honor and emolument. And now their constant theme is, an affected wonder that they possess no countervailing influence amongst the popular party, to enable them to stem the torrent that is setting against them from the Tories in England, and the Orangemen in Ireland. As if friends were to arise from the ranks of those they have treated as enemies, as if pusillanimity on one side were to inspire courage and energy on the other—as if undisguised hostility were to consummate an alliance of love. Impossible! the Whig Ministry has never done anything for Ireland, and cannot look for its support; they may, perhaps, prove useful so far as they serve as a beacon to warn their successors from the fatal shore on which they have suffered shipwreck—THEIR government will remain an imperishable monument, shewing to the world the utter fruitlessness of attempting to win the affections of a country, and at the same time to keep on terms with its foes.

DUBLIN AND WATERFORD CORPORATIONS. The Corporation of Dublin met on Friday. A report of their proceedings will be seen in this day's paper. They are highly amusing, and would furnish rich materials for a comic scene. The first resolution was—that a Committee be appointed to present an address to that Orange mountain-bank, Lord Roden. From a Dublin Corporation he was certainly entitled to this honor, for the very active part he has taken in disturbing the peace of the country. Next came Sir Drury Dickenson with a proposal of a vote of thanks to his predecessor, Sir George Whiteford, for "the honourable and courteous way in which he had discharged the duties of his high office."

Unfortunately for Sir Drury's pretensions to perspicuity, he did not tell what those duties were, and had not Mr. Moore, in quite a characteristic manner, obviated the mistake, the task of filling up the hiatus would have been left to the imagination of the public. Mr. Moore, however, suggested that "allusion should be made to his hospitality, for he had several times entertained the Masters and Wardens of the different guilds." Ah, here was a plain unvarnished tale. Sir George Whiteford gave good dinners, the very best qualification on earth Heaven that a Lord Mayor could have for satisfying his fellow-Aldermen, and for discharging "the duties of his high office." The lots of torture, and venison, and claret, and champagne, which their Aldermanic stomachs had absorbed at Sir George's dinners, rose in dim array before their grateful recollections. Mr. Moore, like the statue of Janus, had a look out to the future as well as to the past—his praise of the late Lord Mayor was a delicate hint to Sir Drury Dickenson; it was as much as saying to him, "go thou, and do likewise." Mr. Long was the only one present who saw the slightest impropriety in this corporate discussion upon a bill of fare; he was of opinion that "the fact of how many dinners a man gave was beneath their dignity." God help thee, silly one, is it not known and acknowledged by the world, that the dignity of that Corporation is as thread-bare now—as days as the garments of its members were some dozen years ago? that its motto is to enjoy the good things of this world while it can, to eat and drink and feast and be merry before the evil day comes upon it; that an Alderman is, generally speaking, an animal besotted, luxurious, devoted to self; looking to the earth, and whose character may be described in the words of Burke—

"The coating-house in his church, his desk in his altar, his ledger in his bible, gold in his God, and he no faith in any one but his banker."—But we wish that the Dublin Corporation had confined its eloquence to gastronomy without making the affairs of Waterford a theme for its bigotted discussion. If we rightly comprehend the ambition of our present Mayor, he will give little thanks for dragging his name before the public as a partisan of intolerance. The freedom of the Corporation has been given him by men who only hesitated until the consciousness of his name was cleared up, and until he was found to belong to the same creed as themselves. What has been done to bring upon himself this unenviable honor? He refused the use of the Town Hall to Mr. Cobden—refused the conditions imposed upon giving it being impracticable, his answer was a direct denial—with an illiberality that has scarcely found a parallel. There was no objection to allowing Mr. Carr to hold forth on temperance societies, or Mr. Willdey upon infant education, or Mr. Smith, the Scotchman, upon scientific subjects; but Mr. Cobden, who in his lectures upon Poor Laws stored as clear from politics as any of the aforesaid persons, was denied, merely because he happened to be a favorite among the middling and poorer classes, whom that surly Jackanapes, Mr. Hinds, has dared to stigmatize as "wretched and an ignorant rabble." Follows like him who have been better fed than taught, and whose pampered carcasses have never known what it is to want a meal, do well to indulge themselves in bigotted libels against their ill-governed countrymen, for having the hardihood to walk to their poverty a desire of instruction. The Waterford Corporation may, perhaps, feel proud of having attracted the notice of this bigot; we know there are in it a few discerning and judicious individuals, who will deeply lament the conduct which has drawn a fresh load of public odium upon its head.

MR. O'CONNELL. In our present number will be found a capital letter from Mr. O'Connell to Lord Duncannon. In every syllable of that admirable and well timed production, the leader prides on Mr. Perrin, we fully, cordially, and entirely concur. We did not join Mr. O'Connell in the hope that the Whigs were in good luck, and we were impressed with the conviction that they were as dishonest at the core, and as cowardly as they are perfidious. Hence our lagging behind Mr. O'Connell in his expression of hope from the Whigs—still Mr. O'Connell's Whig is so wrong a position, that he certainly can extricate himself. Mr. O'Connell's forbearance has emboldened their inward criminality, and their outward treachery. The climax has been now put to their crimes, faults, and follies, and Mr. O'Connell is one more in arms and declared opponent of the ministry, finding that no good can be expected from the cowardly of that party, unless by terror and intimidation justice shall be wrung from them.—Fremont's Journal.

THE O'CONNELL ANNUITY.

(FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.) The following letter has given us infinite pleasure, and our feelings will, we feel assured, be suitably expressed in by the readers of this Journal. We have been Mr. O'Connell's friend, because he is the friend of our country; and our friendly—our ardent, unbounded esteem and gratitude to the author of Catholic emancipation is still as strong, as warm, and as cordial as it ever was, because he is still deriving his political talents, his time, his mind, his energies to the benefit of Ireland to her proper place on the map of Europe in notting the advertisement of the national trustees of Ireland, we did not hesitate to express our common sense and our feeling of this country by appealing either to the passions or feelings; we did not advocate the collection of the O'Connell annuity—we simply called upon Irishmen to be honest, to be grateful, to be just. It is delightful to find the subject of this letter, that as Englishman takes the same view of the man who has so patriotically sacrificed his name to his virtuous and religious liberty. Mr. O'Connell is a creditor; the friends of civil and religious liberty, and human rights and happiness—the advocates of the Globe are his debtors. An irredeemable amount of gratitude and gratitude. To universal freedom of persuasion and conscience he has been the unbought, the unshook friend and champion. Never did it fall to the lot of another man to be so good, so kind, so generous, so devoted, and so well from Ireland especially is he entitled to tribute, as he is to the world. We have expressed his time and talents—we have expressed them still, and to avoid the character of robbery and ingratitude, we are bound to do so as long as it is just. To trimmers and schemers, the following admirable letter of an English gentleman, will be a scathing denunciation:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

Gresham Hotel, Dublin, 16th Oct. 1834. Sir—The Times newspaper having tired out its readers pretty well by the tediousness of its malignant attacks upon the Lord Chancellor, has turned back, I perceive, upon O'Connell (far bigger game I allow), and in a most insolent and feeble article of the 9th inst. has taken up the annuity of the "tribune," as it is sometimes called, but which may be more properly called a national debt to that gentleman. However corrupt the motives of the writer, it has served as a motive to one individual; and that one an Englishman, to contribute his mite, and to beg to inclose you not his contribution for the year 1834 to the O'Connell annuity, once proposed in the name of a patriot, as I think England as well as Ireland equally indebted.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, E. SPENCER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

We have received the detailed report of the contributions for the past year to the "O'Connell Debt Fund," which amounts to £13,908 18s. If this sum our Country has subscribed (as will be seen by the enclosed statement) £1043 19s 11d, nearly one-twelfth of the grand collection. This is the way to work for old Ireland's regeneration, and it is still making, sacrifices, commensurate with his expanded political views for his country's regeneration; and if he be not satisfied by the people, in whose cause he is labouring, he must be driven from the national helm. Of the exuberant patriotic gratitude of the men of Wexford we have no doubt; but we call upon the other counties to emulate their example, in testifying to Englishmen, that whilst corrupt governments feel it necessary to tax the nation at the point of the bayonet, in order to sustain profligate pensioners and discreditable, the Irish people require but the dictates of the heart to stimulate them to perform their duty to the unpurchasable champion of their rights and liberties.—Wexford Independent.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

We deeply regret to learn that the Beaman dock and outfall mill, between Duleek and Drogheda, the property of Joseph M'Call, Esq. were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night, about nine o'clock. The mill, it is said, was insured for £2,500.

The receipts of the Custom-house of Liverpool for the quarter just ended, amount to the extraordinary sum of £140,000, being an increase of £87,000 compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER. On Wednesday a brief sketch of the occasion of his Grace's arrival at the dinner, and I forwarded yesterday a report of the dinner. The Archbishop, Wednesday to Mountain, the patriotic priest of Kilmour, a large party, consisting of the gentry of the neighbourhood, and through the medium of the proceedings would be Patriotism was the order several excellent speeches were worthy best was all patriotic and the vice chair was filled by the observations of Mr. S. heragh, the force of whose energy of whose style was allowed him to be surprising. We sat Tuam. At Castlegrave, the Earl, an immense concourse of guests his Grace, and conducted his Metropolitan See in splendour. A large train of carriages, five or six hundred horsesman full in the and the students of the College, the number of one hundred and demies, approached to receive benediction. Their appearance highest credit on their Superior Browne. We moved slowly, the clearing as we went forward; the tide bearing off branches in frequently raising loud shouts of favour of him who was the object I noticed in the procession the of the landed gentry of this country great distance to pay homage to Archbishop of Tuam. At Kildistant about three miles from Tuam was so immense that we were progress stopped, and had to derable time. I had then an opportunity the numbers present, and I mark in setting them down at Ballygaddy, the river of which did of Kildannon and Tuam, the clerical administrators under his Grace and presented him with a large of his obedience. The Archbishop standing in his carriage impudently his episcopal benediction. All uncovered, and on beaded kilt reign of Tuam, Richard Savage, proceeded and read the address upon by the inhabitants, to which in suitable terms. Both delectable in spirit and not unlike which had been presented in being done, the procession an immense bonfire blazed at and several handsome flags as we passed. I particularly noticed was placed over the portico of the tery, and on it was inscribed the "Mellia Falta." Over the north a triumphal arch was erected, decorated with garlands, and other hand-ome decorations, and the cavalcade approached the occasion an immense cheer was raised which continued as I am sure it was witnessed of the streets through were several beautiful and elegant ladies, who hailed his Grace's arrival as a demonstration of respect. The turned with becoming grace and salutations of the people, and went along. At the entry to Tuam, the carriages stopped, and all might alighted, proceeded thither, every corner was filled. The guilded to excess—all were anxious to see the installation. When reached the sanctuary, he was Rev. Dean Burke, the gentleman was his Grace's competitor for the mire. Having received his benediction, his Grace, with the organ, struck up the Irish and melodious voices of the Rev. frey, Administrator of Tuam, his above the rest. The venerable bar then came forward and presented to Tuam their future Archbishop in brief but expressive pleasure he felt on the occasion. Grace many happy years of government. The bulls were next Rev. M. Loftus, and all other gone through, the episcopal benediction to the faithful. His Grace to his residence, and the multitude perced.

THE DINNER.

At seven o'clock upwards of the then sat down to dinner at the Mitre Hotel. All the gentry for many miles round, together with the gentry of Tuam, were present. It was that honest Irishman, a patriot, John J. Bodkin, Esq. Esq., Corrofin, acted as Vice President. His Grace sat at the right of the Bishop of Galway on his left. Many we observed; Mr. J. Blake Galway; Hon. and Rev. Mr. Frye. The speeches delivered on the excellent and patriotic. I was delighted to see his Grace in Castlebar—I was wished in Tuam. The principal of the Chairman, the Archbishop, the way, M. J. Blake, Esq., M. P. Messrs. M'Nelis, Haynes, Burke, Messrs. Loftus, Browne, &c. &c. did not separate till a late hour.—

On Wednesday, the 8th instant Post-office steam packet from Waterford, the mail at Milford, run/Hobbs Point, Pembroke Dock, Lord John Thynne and his Lady, passengers in her from Ireland, together with her carriage, &c. The facility with passengers and their carriage was decisive proof of the advantage which and from Ireland will receive when establishment is removed to this station. Lord and Lady Thynne proceeded on their journey to Black seat of their noble relatives, the Earl of Canador.—Wexham.