Copy

Lodge Oct 15. 1830

My dear Sir Robert.

I have nothing of importance to communicate. The Outrages continue or rather are on the increase, almost invariably originating in Ejectments of Tenants, – they become Outcasts. – vengeance follows injury, & if the Police did not vigilantly do its duty, by apprehending the Offenders, we should soon have a midnight warfare of Poverty against Property.

O'Connel's letters are read with avidity & are doing a good deal of mischief, – but I am persuaded on this question we must oppose

him by arguments proceeding from Catholics as well as Protestants, & in a few days before the Meeting, one or two of the most influential Papers will commence operations, several of his most talented Apostles being decidedly against him. Lord Killeen – The Bellew family – La Touche – Doctor Doyle, – Moore O'Farrel Mr. Hon.d Mr. Preston, – Sheil. Murphy – Brady – Wolfe – Curran, – Sir Thos. Esmonde & other Catholics.

These individuals have indirectly signified to me their wish to put him down, – at the same time they are not prepared to attend a Public Meeting, & I believe the best way is to let O'C. have full swing on this question, & to answer him by the party I have enumerated. Protestant arguments w.d have no weight with the Catholic Prop.

I have had this Pice. Trevor a satisfactory communication from Lord Innishillen. He is ready to support (~~[illegible]~~,) & considers the Ribbon-men as organized, – but for my part I retain my former opinion, that we shall have no immediate crisis, – that O'C. will have a very moderate success here, notwithstanding the bias of the Shop-keepers to the Repeal, & that we shall preserve the Peace without recourse to violence, or if compelled to resort to it that we shall maintain the Mastery.

Ever very truly Yr.
C. Hardinge

Rt Hon.d Sir Robert Peel Bt.

4. 202a

To Sir Robert Peel

15 Oct/20

Outrages continue rather on the increase. Hearers of several catholics who are against a Repeal of the Union. – I of opinion that Peace will be preserved

Private

Whitehall Gardens
Octr. 15. 1830.

My dear Hardinge

I think that the conduct of the 87th both at Newry and at Armagh was shameful. I see no sort of palliation for it. Surely the Discipline of the Regiment must be very defective - when such an occurrence can take place - as a general wilful disobedience of orders on Parade - and every Officer in the Regiment be completely taken by surprise. The Officer in Command, so much so, that he took great

naiveté, attributes the mutinous conduct to some improper formation of the Companies by the Non-Commissioned Officers.

You will have heard probably before this can reach you the opinion of the Duke of Wellington - as to the course which should be adopted with respect to this Regiment.

1. Strict inquiry into the occurrences at Armagh
2d. The immediate Removal of the whole Regiment to Dublin.

He is inclined not to send the Regiment immediately to the West Indies - ~~[illegible]~~ to for fear of countenancing the notion that service in the West Indies is a Disgrace & Punishment.

The Duke inclines to removal hereafter to Botany Bay.

The Colonel of the Regiment - the Puffs when the Regiment to the newspapers - the indulgence and favour so her received - have all probably combined to produce the occurrences of Sunday last.

No one has less experience in military matters than Stance. and no one is therefore less competent to judge of the best mode of dealing with military Bodies - But, between ourselves. I am utterly astonished at the course pursued by Col. D'Aguilar.

Col. Blair seemed to me to have acted with great decision and good sense. and to have done all that was requisite, so far as speechifying was concerned — But when all was over — to harangue a set of fellows guilty of mutiny — about the Roman Catholic Relief Bill — and to ask them whether they would conduct themselves well next Sunday — and to require an answer to that question by some sort of spontaneous signal — does appear to me a strange mode of dealing with a military Body —

Believe me my dear Hardinge

Most faithfully yours Robert Peel

I took leave Weil for another day —

2622a

Copy

Castle. Oct. 16. 1830

My dear Sir Robert

I have received your letters of the 14th Inst:

The Lord Lieutenant never intended to issue the Proclamation, prohibiting the Meeting for Legislative Redress until further notice. Should have been given by Mr. O'Connel fixing a day for that Meeting.

The Repeal Meeting takes place tomorrow Sunday at 12, o'Clock in some fields near St Stephen's Green. It is possible Mr. O'C: may then fix the following morning for the Redress Meeting – The Proclamation will therefore

be signed by the Lord Lieutenant to day, & be in my hands tomorrow, & in such case be printed on (if the meeting takes place)
Sunday Evening & issued.

If O'C. fixes an early day for the Redress Meeting care shall be taken that the Proclamation is issued at least 24 hours before the appointed time, which course I am persuaded the Lord Lieutenant will concur in considering the most prudent.

The Line of distinction drawn between the two Meetings is generally known, — a longer interval than 24 hours, between the publication of the Proclamation & the appointed time for the Meeting might assist O'C. in bringing forward some other specific measure for consideration, to be concluded at the Meeting of the day, such as acknowledge he was wrong. I hope he may shortly make as candid an admission on the policy of the relief Bill.

He informed me that 2 Companies of the 87th at Cavan had conducted themselves in a very objectionable manner some weeks ago, playing offensive airs going to Chapel, ~~playing these airs~~ and beating Protestants & a servant of his, being frequently intoxicated, owing to the Catholics Publicans giving them Whiskey gratis. I have nothing material to add to my former letters.

I am

Yr. R. Hardinge

Parliamentary reform, the subletting Act, & thus multiplying his meetings for single specific objects, & by evasion attempting to obtain what he are anxious to avoid.

The Act however appears to meet this case by the words "under any name or pretext or device whatsoever;" & if any such attempt should be made the Lord Lieutenant will not fail to act, after taking the advice of the Attorney & Solicitor General.

I am much obliged to you for the very clear & useful Instructions conveyed in your letters, & I have no doubt the Lord Lieutenant in a few days will be enabled

Sir Henry Hardinge
to the Duke of Buccleuch

Portlandstreet
Oct 16. 1880

Confirmation with the
fixed until a definite fa
the Parliament meeting. &
and Tipperary information
about £ Corp. of 1881. Ditto
conducted themselves in an
exemplary manner about
2 months ago at Clan d

to report that this Affair of O'Connel's Meetings has passed off without disturbance.

The Lord Lieutenant will be here on Tuesday, and I am glad you concur, that it would be inexpedient to give importance to Mr. O.C. by hastening his return.

Lord Farnham called upon me yesterday,- in bad humour with the Govt. but ready to sign after consultation with the leading Protestants a Declaration or Counter-Resolutions in conjunction with Catholics to those which O'C may pass for the repeal of the Union.

He was violently opposed to the Union at the time it passed, & is now ready to acknowledge

To separate to the Archbishop

Private & confidential

Whitehall Oct. 16. 1830

My dear Hardinge,

I have had a good deal of conversation with the Duke of Wellington since I received your letter in regard to Shiel. We attach great importance to the detachment of him from the faction of O'Connell, and to the services which he might render in opposition to O'Connell. We are quite agree with you in thinking that we ought not to ~~make~~ impose into the question of the Repeal of the Union any religious feeling. Not to make it a question between Protestant and Catholic. But to court the alliance of the

Catholics is resisting the Bad Project by Shortness it may be supported.

But we dread a parliamentary Connection with Sheil – that is, we dread being instrumental in effecting his return – and thereby assuming the Responsibility of whatever Vagaries he may hereafter commit. We have no confidence in the direction of Irish Orators – and (between ourselves). the Communication made to you by Sheil does not encourage much confidence in his political honesty.

He makes a reservation on the score of Reform – which he calls moderate Reform – But this very question of Reform may be – the all-important – vital Question, Might it not be very embarrassing to have directly promoted the Return of a man capable of taking such a part where Reform as Sheil is capable of taking?

Every thing that civility – that complaisance with any resemble wish on his part; can do, may be safely and will be wisely done – but be very cautious how you undertake to be sponsor for his parliamentary Conduct –

Ever my dear Hardinge
Most faithfully yours
Robert Peel

The Rt Hon
Sir Henry Hardinge
&c &c

(8)

Sir Robert Peel

Oct. 16. /20

Relat. to Mr. Shiel.

Shiel

Copy

Castle
Oct 17. 1830

My dear Sir Robert

A late Church Service and an Early Post, only allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th. Most entirely concurring with you in every part of it — I had already resolved to bring the worse than absurd exhibition of haranguing Soldiers, and asking for a signal of acquiescence.

When Sir Charles Colville was in a Square of Infantry near Ciudad Rodrigo, surrounded by 10 or 12000 Cavalry and Horse Artillery, the Men began to waver, having suffered

great top, he defied up the Lines, by observing that if after loading they did not carry their butts in a proper position he would when they got into quarters send them all to drill. - his Non chalance had more effect than any speech and they steadily respected a very large and under most circumstances that would have been an overwhelming force.

Sir John Byng is greatly annoyed, but the discipline of the Regiments in this garrison and in Ireland is excellent.

The 69th embarked at the Pigeon Hse for the West Indies, without a drunken or absent man, and as the general officers are excellent vigilant and understand their business I am satisfied we shall have no more of these shameful occurrences.

In my opinion it will be imprudent to leave this Regiment in Dublin or in Ireland. Defection has been the cause of the military disasters in Belgium and Paris. and when a strict enquiry has been made into this disgraceful transaction I think it will appear that confidence ought not to be placed in this Regt.

O'Connel has it is said desired that no repeal Meeting might ~~take place~~ be held. - The People are walking about as usual. - larger numbers are collected at Racecourse & Fields, but every thing is quiet. no troops under arms

no display – but every thing ready. – I will not risk the Post by waiting for any details.

Yr.

C. R. Mandeville

Rt Hon.ble
Sir Robert Peel Bt

C. R.
2022

To
Sir Robert Peel
Bt. M.P.

Feb. 15/30

Concerning the
Conduct of the Regt.
Dragoons
Regt. in Ireland.
Discipline of the Regt.
in Ireland generally
Excellent.

c/3

Secretary's Lodge

18. Oct. 1830

Sir

I have to desire that you will print One-Hundred Copies of the inclosed Proclamation in the usual type and size, as soon after the receipt of this note as may be practicable, delivering them to Alderman Darby or to his order.

I have the honor to be

C. W. Harding

Chief Justice

P.S. You will be careful to preserve the manuscript & return it to me.

Proclamation. 1.

To Mess.rs Gueison

18. Oct. 30.

12. p. m.

Ordering 100 copies of the Proclamation to be printed off. —

Note: This letter sent off at 2.30. a:m:

Copy /

Head Police Office
19th Oct 1830
8 o'Clock A M

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this Morning's date, and to acquaint you that immediately on its arrival, the Communications directed by you were made to the Lord Mayor and to the Magistrates of Police.

No time was lost in procuring and posting printed Copies of the Proclamation directed by your Letter to be published and circulated, and at half past 7 o'Clock it was very generally posted through the City.

At the same hour Mr Farrell the Chief Peace Officer of this Division personally served Mr Edward Dwyer with a Copy of it, at his residence No 9 Arran Quay

The entire Police force of the City and Police District is in readiness to enforce due obedience to The Lord Lieutenant's orders

I have &c
(signed)
Fred Darley

The Right Honorable
Sir Henry Hardinge KCB
&c &c &c

Copy of a Letter from Alderman Darley Chief Magistrate of Police to the Right Honble Sir Henry Hardinge KCB dated Head Police Office 19th Octr 1850

Copy

Sec. Lodge

Oct. 19th. 2 o'Clock - A.M.
1830

Sir

The King's Printer has been directed to print One Hundred Copies of a Proclamation prohibiting the intended Meeting of the Irish Society for Legal & Legislative Relief -

You will cause the Printed Proclamations to be circulated & posted up in the usual Places ~~for the purpose of~~ in order to giving the utmost publicity to the L.d Lt. Prohibition, especially taking care that Mr. Ed. Dwyer, who signs as the Secretary of the intended Meeting may be

~~officially~~ apprized of the prohibition.

You will take the usual precautions with the Police & civil power to enforce the Audience to the L.d L.ts orders, & you will report to me for His Ex.y information at what hour the Proclamations shall have been circulated & the arrangements which you may have made.

At 12 o'clock I shall be at the Castle, & sh.d any com.t be necessary before that hour you will address it to the Lodge. [The W.r Jud.l Com.r the Forces has been informed by me ~~that~~ of the Prohibition & hold the meeting.

You will com.e early in the morning with Sir Kingston Jones acting during his absence in the Lahat, & the Lord Mayor as well as ~~& also~~ as the Police Magistrates.

I have the Honor to be

Yours

D. A.

Aldermen Darley

To Alderman Darley.

Oct 19. 2 a. m.

Informing that the King's Printer has been ordered to print off 100 copies of the Proclamation which the Alderman will have posted up as soon as the ~~papers~~ printed copies come from the Press —

Copy

Lodge. Oct. 19th 2 o'Clock

A. M. 1830

My dear General

The Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation prohibiting the intended Meeting of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief will be published tomorrow morning.

Altho' I do not apprehend any disturbance and therefore do not suggest the expediency of having any portion of the Garrison under Arms, nevertheless it will

be advisable, that the different Guards should be cautioned, & be on the alert, & as I shall be at the Castle at 11 o'clock in the morning, I shall be in readiness to communicate with you according to circumstances.

I am My dear General

P. Mackenzie

Right Hon.
Lieut. General Sir John Byng. K.B

P.S. The Major General commanding the garrison had better defer his intended tour of Inspection.

To Sir John Byng —

19. Oct. /30

2. a. m.

Informing him of the Proclamation being issued; — does not recommend any portion of the garrison being kept under arms: — Guards to be on the alert

c/p

Lodge Oct. 15th 2 o'clock
A.M. 1830.

My Dear General

The Lord Lieutenants' Proclamation prohibiting the intended Meeting for the Irish Society for Legal & Legislative Relief will be published tomorrow morning.

Altho' I do not apprehend any disturbance & therefore do not suggest the expediency of having any portion of the Garrison under Arms, nevertheless it will be ~~proper~~ advisable, that the Diff.t Guards should be continued, & be on the alert, & as I shall be at the Castle at

11 o'Clock in the morning, I shall be in readiness to communicate with you according to circumstances.

I am My Dear Sir

A. L.

P. S.

The Major General commanding the Garrison had better defer his intended tour of Inspection. —

3.

To Sir John Byng

19 Oct. 2 a.m.

Apprizing of the intention of Govt. to issue the Procla=
=mation tomorrow morning.

Does not recommend any portion of the Garrison being kept under arms.

Copy

Secy Lodge

9. O'clock 19. Oct. 1830

Sir

I have received your letter informing me that the Proclamation was generally circulated throughout the City at Half after 7 o'clock this morning.

I shall be at the Castle at 11 o'clock, & request to see you at that hour.

It will not be expedient to interfere with Persons freely entering into the Parliamentary Office, nor until the

Chair has actually been taken at half after one o'clock.

The Police therefore will be passive, until any positive breach of the Law shall have been committed, & you will be pleased to post, & distribute them, as to make no display, the Men conducting themselves as on any ordinary Duty.

On these points however I shall communicate with you more freely at 11 o'clock.

I have the honor &c

P. K Hardinge

Alderman Darby

5.

To Alderman Darby

19. Oct / 20

J. A. M:

Acknowd. receipt of letter of 18th J. A. M: —

Thinks it inexpedient to interfere with persons freely entering the Parliamentary Office, — until the Chair has been taken: — The Police to be passive & no display made.

Copy

Castle. Oct. 19th 1830.

My dear Sir Robert

I send you the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation, prohibiting the Meeting of the Irish Society for Legislative Relief or the Anti-Union Association, which was posted up in the City this morning at 7. o'Clock.

The Advertisement fixing the hour of Meeting, and signed by the Secretary Mr. Dwyer, only appeared in one Evening Paper the Pilot, which the Chief Secretary does not

not take in; — Nothing was known of the intended Meeting by a hundred persons brought together by a Dance at my Lodge in the Park. — Accidentally Mr. Mahony had the Pilot directing my attention to a ~~Meeting at Cork~~ Waterford address, & at 2 o'clock when I was going to bed I saw Mr. Dwyer's Advertisement.

Having received the Proclamation signed by the Lord Lieutenant, I considered the most decisive course to be the most prudent, and one which the Duke of Northumberland had already determined to adopt, and I therefore caused it to be printed and posted up at daylight.

The Police received their Instructions and

secede from the Parliament if the present be as bad as the last.

The Lord Lieutenant will probably arrive in the Park in an hour, and from the reports I receive from the different quarters of the City, there is not the slightest indication of heated feeling.

The Manager of the Play house has very imprudently brought forward a piece called the French Revolution. On Saturday night the Public Papers greatly exaggerated the feeling displayed by the audience. — Last night a Police Officer attended for the purpose of making an accurate report, who states that

at the passages calculated to raise loyal expressions, the feeling was displayed in a very satisfactory manner.

The Lord Mayor's Common Council intended yesterday after conferring with me to withdraw the licence if the Reports were found to be true, but under present circumstances, and in the defective state of the Law in Ireland on this point, the most discreet course appears to me to be non-interference.

The Duke of Leinster told me last night he was ready to sign any Declaration against a repeal of the Union and that the same feeling was general in his neighbourhood.

On the other hand, the Reports from Limerick, give an unfavorable account of the lower orders; who have an undefined but strong expectation, that something is to happen in Dublin by which their movements are to be guided.

I propose to leave Dublin on Saturday after the London Post, arrive in town the 25th. This will enable me to receive your Instructions by Thursday's Post.

The enclosed letter is from Mr. Saunderson the Member for Cavan.

The Agitator's Parliamentary Office is open receiving persons who go to sign the Requisition for the Repeal of the Union, but I hear the respectable

the Lieutenant General Commanding was requested not to have any Troops under Arms, (the Soldiers parade being at 10 and again at 10 O'Clock for dinner;) Mr. Dwyer has put up a notice stating that the Meeting will not take place, and up to this hour 2 O'Clock, every thing is perfectly quiet, and has been conducted without any display.

I send the Pilot and beg your attention to the term <u>Anti-Union Association</u> inserted in the notice, which I added to the Proclamation, those words more strongly justifying the Prohibition.

The

Shop-keepers are satisfied that the attempted Association has been put down by the Proclamation.

I send a letter to Mr. Stewart requesting a Stone House absolutely necessary to house the Military

To Sir Robert Peel Bt.

19. Oct/50.

Seizing of the Proclamation forbidding the Meeting to form Association for legislative objects.—

Police Constables "French Revolution," "brought from? Manager of Theatre." Duke of Leinster's telegram. Mr. Robert Peel.

G. 15.

Garrison at the Pigeon House belonging to the Customs a permanent station will be very desireable.

Sam My dear Sir Robert

D. H. Hardinge

The Right Hon.
Sir Robert Peel Bt.

The Mayor of Drogheda wrote to me a few days ago, requiring Instructions whether he should allow a Meeting for the discussion of the Repeal of the Union to be held. — My answer was, that altho' the Lord Lieutenant did not desire any of the constituted Authorities to sanction the Meeting, he the Mayor ought not to interfere to prevent it, provided it was conducted peacably, and that no disturbance occurred. I mention this to shew practically the line that the Lord Lieutenant has drawn.

Mr. O'Connel is described as much alarmed. — His speech of last night preaches moderation & legal means, &c — & ends by a threat to secede

Copy

Sec.y's Lodge Oct 19. 9 o'clock a.m.

My dear Solicitor General

I shall be at the Castle at 11 o'clock this morning and desirous of seeing you.

The Proclamation prohibiting the meeting appointed for this day was generally circulated thro' the City at 1/2 after 7 this morning.

I trust the public peace will be preserved by temperance & firmness, & I know nothing at present to lead me to expect the contrary

Yrs

D. H. Hardinge

The Solicitor General

205a

.6.

To the Solicitor General

Oct 19/30

9. a. m.

Informing him of the
issuing of the Proclamation.
will be at the Castle at 11.
Trusts the public peace
will be preserved by
temperance and firmness

Armagh October 19th 1830

Sir

I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the result of a meeting of Magistrates which took place this day for the purpose of investigating the conduct of David Thompson one of the Turnkeys in the Gaol of Armagh, who was referred to in the report transmitted to you by Lord Caledon as chairman of the meeting of Magistrates which took place on the 7th Instant. It appears to the Magistrates after a full examination of disinterested witnesses that the first assault was committed on Thompson by a Soldier of the 87th Regt. And that any subsequent acts of Thompson were quite justifiable being in Self-defence - Reference can be had to the Notes of evidences taken on this occasion if required -

I have the Honor to be
Sir
your most Obedient
Humble Servant

Arthur Kelly Chairman
Lowther

To The Right Honble
Lord Hill & Hardinge
&c &c &c
Castle
Dublin

The L.d. L.t.

Sir John Byng has
seen the letter —
I have comm.d a former
letter of the Sec.y of
Strength on this
subject & do not
consider any Comm.d.
I think necessary.

H.H.S.

Sec^y Lodge, Oct. 20th 1830

My dear Sir Robert,

The City is very quiet – O'Connel & his party are reported to be more subdued in tone – whilst the respectable Inhabitants, Catholic as well as Protestant, express themselves pleased with the determination shewn by the Government to put down any Anti-Union Association –

O'Connel pretends to think the L^d L^t had not signed the Proclamation when I issued it in his absence – I received it on the 18th signed by the Lord L^t & I issued it as soon as I had proof that the objectionable Meeting was about to take place. I had consulted with the Solicitor General on this point, & in point of form as well as of Law we are correct.

There is no necessity for Captain Bowles to come to Ireland at present. enough has been done with this force to shew that we are prepared, & so far has done good – I think we must not betray any sensitive apprehensions, by taking steps of no immediate importance – other arrangements of greater urgency & which require time we must continue to take, such as the removal of a Store at Cork, provisioning a few detached Towers. &c.

Captain Bowles has probably heard that two Revenue Cruizers & the Coast Blockade have been engaged in removing the Arms & Arm^ts at Limerick. Should things take a more serious turn, I will instantly write to Lord Melville to dispatch Captain B. to Ireland.

The Coast Guard consists of about 1600 men, commanded by about 15 Captains & as many Lieut^ts of the Navy.

In case of disturbance on a great scale they would be useless in their dispersed state. In any sudden & general explosion this force as well as the Constabulary would for the greater part be captured or sacrificed in the disturbed Districts. The arrangement I have made is, that the Coast Guard occupying the large Towers on the Coast shall garrison them, having water & provisions for a month. For instance on the Lower Shannon, each large Tower commanding the entrance to the harbour, could be easily manned by this description of force communicating with the sea. They form so many points of safety on which this force & even other persons could retire, & if Limerick, Clare & Tipperary should rise, (which are reported to be in a bad state) it would be desireable in that arm of the sea to have the means of our Cruizers lying in safety & as this can be accomplished with a very few men & without any diminution of our Mil^y force, the preliminary arrangements are making, but will not be carried finally into effect, until we see our way more clearly.

Other portions of this force would be most usefully employed on Board of hired Steamers, with a Naval Officer of the Blockade Service in command, as I conceive our communications would be more rapidly & safely made along the Coast, than by marching through the Interior. — Looking to the Debate in 1803 in which the Gov^t was strongly censured for its culpable security in Ld Kilwarden's case &c. I am satisfied we ought to be prepared at all points, doing what is necessary as quietly as we can, & having at our leisure maturely weighed what ought to be done. The L^d L^t returned yesterday. Ever My dear Sir Robert

Y^rs faithfully

H. Hardinge

7.

207a

To Sir Robert Peel

Oct. 20./30.

The City quiet:—

does not recommend

Capt. Bowles coming to

Ireland at present.

Martello Towers to be

provisioned.—

Immediate

Whitehall
Oct. 20. 1830

My dear Hardinge

Pray send me a memorandum what the King has called for as to the Staff of the Irish Militia. Yeomanry. Head Quarters of each Regiment – Number of Staff – Depôts where arms are deposited – & containing general observations on the officering & fitness for Duty. of each Staff.

Ever yours
Robert Peel

Private

Whitehall
Oct. 20. 1830

My dear Hardinge,

Captain Bowles has just been with me. He called my attention very earnestly to the state of the Preventive service men - or Coast Guard in respect particularly to their complete equipment in point of arms - and the danger to which so many individuals scattered over the Country might be exposed from the attacks of superior numbers for the mere purpose of procuring their arms. He observed that the 2000 men of the Coast Guard - have arms in their possession which would completely arm a Body of 4000 men.

You must open the Press when the Subject of the Union. and unlock all the argument - but above all - all the Ridicule You can command against the project of dissolution.

There was a Paper - I think a weekly Paper in 1799 - supported by Plunkett Burke and others called the Anti-Union. Why not establish one to be called the Union. Hold up O'Connell & his Partizans weekly to cutting sarcasm & Ridicule. Confirm the just fears that are entertained ~~here~~ on account of the Predominancy of a set of sanguinary - Lackeland - turbulent agitators backed by a mob -

Give a picture of Liege - of Brussels - age of Paris and Bordeaux - under an established Government and compare it with the effects of Revolution. Get the details as to Liege and other places from the foreign Office - the downfall of the regular authorities - the short Rule of the Bourgeois - and moderates - their subversion by the sans-culottes - and anarchists -

Peel's Report on the Poor Laws in Ireland shewing the revenue of Trade. Navigation &c contrasting the general state of Ireland with its state before the Union will be very valuable. Shew what is the state of the

Chartable Establishments of Ireland under the Control of the Imperial Parliament - compared with their state under the Local Legislature.

You must convince the Protestants that the Repeal of the Union, meant the Repeal of the Act of Settlement - and yet you must take the Catholics with you in your Resistance to it. But you must have all the Protestants on your side.

Even Jesus

Roland Vane

OCR 20

C/3

Ed.r Lodge
Oct 21/30

My dear Sir Robert

I have nothing new to report. O'Connel is not supported by any of the respectable Inhabitants of Dublin, altho' there can be no doubt that the Mania for the Repeal, is spreading in the Provinces amongst the lower orders.

I have no apprehension of any immediate rising. – To gain time is a great point, – & if Belgium be tranquillized, I think we shall have a fair prospect of the expected Storm passing over our heads.

O'Connel

O'Connel is nervous, – his former associates have deserted him, and unless Shiel be driven into Liberalism, by the necessity of a popular Election to secure a seat, I think he may be considered as detached from O'Connel, but if he gets into Parliament by his own Exertions and purse, I think he will be a troublesome opponent on all such questions. He told me yesterday when he dined here that he had offered Mr. Pennefather £1000 a year for O'Connell, which had for the present been declined. However on this point I will reserve what I have to say till we meet.

Lord Sligo called upon me yesterday to day, he thought the times so alarming that party feeling or political manœuvring ought to be laid aside, and that he should support the Government.

This however is an adhesion which he will dispose ~~as soon~~ whenever it suits his convenience.

Yours

C. W. Harding

The Right Hon.
Sir Robert Peel Bt

To Sir Robert Peel

Oct. 21./30

O'Connel nervous —
not supported by the
respectable inhabitants
of Dublin. —
No apprehension of an
immediate rising. —
Mr. Sheil offers for a seat.
And Sligo's support —

Dhulekah
Oct. 21. 1830

My dear Hardinge,

I received your letter with a copy of the Proclamation this morning. I am of opinion that you were quite right in issuing the Proclamation in the manner and at the time that you did issue it. I think it fortunate that O'Connell and his associates have given the Government an early opportunity of evincing their determination to meet them at the outset with all the Vigour of the Law.

Ever most faithfully Yours

Robert Peel

Dr. Hardinge
Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.

Sir Robert Peel (90)

Oct 21/20

Approves of the
Proclamation. —

Private

Phenix Park
Oct. 22. 1880

My dear Sir Henry

I enclose to you the said details of the 87th Rgt. – which have been submitted to the L. L. —. Between friends – nothing can have been better than Col Dagwilles earlier proceedings – nothing more absurd than the later —.

His speech – Political & Theological is the most in opportune that could be devised —. For the latter, I

fear they had Confessors in plenty.
— If he had any thing to say — & the
less he said the better. It should
have been to enforce Military
subordination on Military matters
without pretending to know the
Soldiers Creed —.

I wish to God we were well
quit of them —.

ever yours truly
Thos. Simpleton

Mr Howth
Sir H. Hardinge — K.C.B

The Freeman's Journal.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

DUBLIN SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1830.

VOL. LXIV

PRICE FIVE PENCE.]

THEATRE-ROYAL
DUBLIN.

Open for the present, under his Majesty's Patent, in Fishamble-street.)

Unprecedented success of the New Drama, entitled the French Revolution which was received again by a crowded and highly fashionable auditory on Friday Evening, with the most rapturous and decided enthusiasm.

Mesdemoiselles Celeste and Constance, who nightly elicit such unanimous approbation, will appear this evening in a celebrated Dance.

First appearance of Miss ESTCOURT WELLS,
(Pupil of Mr. Watson).

THIS present SATURDAY, October 23, 1830, will be performed the Mozart's Opera of the

MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

Count Almaviva, Mr. Macarthy; Firello, Mr. Shean; Figaro, Mr. Shuter; Basil, Mr. Eden; Antonio, Mr. Butler; Sebastian, Mr. Wells; Cherubino, Miss Phillips; Countess Almaviva, Miss Hamilton; Susanna, Miss Estcourt Wells, (pupil of Mr. Watson, composer and director of Music to the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden), her first appearance on any Stage.

In Act III. a Pas de Deux, by Master and Miss Garbois—to be followed by a Polanaise Pas De Deux, by Mesdemoiselles Celeste and Constance.

The whole to conclude with (7th time) the new and original Historical Drama, founded on actual facts, entitled

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830,

Embracing an Historical outline of the memorable events of the Three Days, July the 27th, 28th, and 29th,

ADELPHI THEATRE,
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Right Honourable The LORD MAYOR.

The Public is respectfully informed, that henceforward the Royal Adelphi Theatre will be under the management of Mr. Norman.

THIS PRESENT SATURDAY, 23d October, will be presented the admired Comedy of

JOHN BULL.

Sir Simon Rochdale, Mr. Gordon; Frank Rochdale, Mr. Ellisson; the Hon. Tom Shuffleton, Mr. Bennett; Dan, Mr. Howell; Job Thornberry, Mr. O'Callaghan; John Burr, Mr. Nesbitt; Thomas, Mr. O'Rourke; Dennis Brulgruddery, Mr. Daly; Simon, Mr. Ellisson, jun.; Peregrine, Mr. Fawcett; Mary, Miss Wells; Lady Caroline Braymore, Miss Dillon; Mrs. Brulgruddery, Mrs. Pearce.

After which, on account of the great applause and cheers with which it was received last evening, the new Piece called

FRENCH PATRIOTS OF 1830; Or, VIVE, VIVE LA NATION!

Col. St. Pierre (of the National Guarde), Mr. Fawcett; Denis Murphy, (a brave Irishman, and Sergeant in the National Garde), Mr. O'Callaghan; Officers in the National Garde, Messrs. Ellisson and Mason; Captain Duval, (of the Royal Garde), Mr. Bennett; First Soldier, Mr. O'Rourke, Second Soldier, Mr. Gray; Vincent, (a Peasant of Passy) Mr. Howell; Agnes, (an Orphan Girl of Passy), Miss Dillon; Lilla, Miss Wells; Soldiers and Citizens of Paris by the rest of the Company and numerous Auxiliaries.

In the course of the Piece will be sung by the whole strength of the Company, the Popular Patriotic Effusion, "The Parisienne." The Original was sent by the Veteran Lafayette to Lady Morgan, and is sung every night in Paris with tumultuous applause.

The Music by Mr. Haydn Corri.

Boxes, 4s., Pit, 2s. 0d. Gallery, 1s. 0d.

The Doors will be opened at 7 o'Clock, and the Performance commence at half past 7 precisely.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre from 11 until 4 o'Clock.

THE RICHMOND HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF ANATOMY
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES with DEMONSTRATIONS and DISSERTATIONS, will commence on TUESDAY, the 26th of October, at THREE o'CLOCK.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and SURGERY, by R. ADAMS, A.B., one of the Surgeons to Jervis-street Hospital; J. M'DONNEL, A.B., M.D.; V. FLOOD, M.D.M., R.I.A.; E. HUTTON, A.B.M.D., one of the Surgeons to the House of Industry.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered on MORBID ANATOMY, of the VISCERA, &c., and the use of the STETHOSCOPE, by Dr. TOWNSEND, and a Three Months' Course on MATERIA MEDICA, and MEDICAL BOTANY, by Mr. DONOVAN.

For further particulars apply to R. ADAMS, Esq., Great Denmark-street; Dr. M'DONNEL, Belvidere-place; Dr. FLOOD, Blessington-street; Dr. HUTTON, Summer-hill; or Mr. BEATTY, Registrar, Richmond Hospital.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SCHOOL,
PARK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE WINTER COURSE OF INSTRUCTION will commence at this Institution on MONDAY, October 25, 1830, at Three o'Clock, and terminate in the last week of April, 1831.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery,	J. W. Cusack, M.D. W. H. Porter, A.M, and J. Hart, M.R.I.A.
Comparative Anatomy,	J. Hart, M.R.I.A.
Practice of Physic,	W. Stokes, M.D.
Materia Medica,	R. Evenson, A.B.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	R. Cusack, M.D.
Anatomical Demonstrations,	B. Alcock, M.B., and T. H. Wilkin, L.R.C.S.

Dissections as usual.

Nor further particulars apply at the School, or to Mr. Porter, 15, Kildare-street.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"The regiment, to-morrow, will form for inspection,
Each man to be characterized by *reflection*."
The Colonel meant steadiness: other pursuits
A *Patlander* thinking of, polished his Boots,
And shone on parade in resplendence so bright,
That all to his seeming was perfectly right—
By Boots that surpassing *reflection* display'd;
Not mental, indeed, but attractively grand,
At WARREN's Mart gain'd, No. 30, the Strand.

This Easy, Shining, and Brilliant
BLACKING,
PREPARED BY
ROBERT WARREN,
No. 30, STRAND, LONDON;

SOLD IN DUBLIN BY

Mooney, Pill-lane,	Clifford, Capel-street,
Perry, do.	Belfast, Black,
Gatchell, do.	——— Murray,
Pollock & Co., Capel-street,	Newry, Cumming,
Gordon, do.	Londonderry, Young,
Davis, Great Britain-street,	Coleraine, Dunlop,
Kertland, Sackville-street,	Strabane, Boyd,
Ward, Dame-street,	Armagh, Green,
Nolan, Bachelor's-walk,	Waterford, Condon,
Ford, Grafton-street,	——— White,
Jeffries, Merrion-row,	Fermoy, Moase,
Blythe, 42, Great Britain-st.	Cork, Daly,
Phelan, Thomas-street,	——— Thompson,
Hayes, Arran-quay,	——— Blair and Johnston,
Brand and Co., Queen-street,	——— Lanphier,
Dillon, Kevin's-port,	Limerick, O'Brien,
Goulding, 14, Lower Sackville-street,	——— Lynch,
Codd, Great Britain-street,	——— Hanragnan,
	Kilkenny, O'Callaghan, and

SOLD IN EVERY TOWN IN THE KINGDOM.

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

Be particular to inquire for
WARREN'S, 30, STRAND;
ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEIT.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

JOHN CLARE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the different Manufacturing Towns in England, and, in addition to his former well chosen Stock, he has laid in a great variety of the finest West of England CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, KNAPS, and TABLE COVERS, of a fashionable description. The entire of his extensive Stock has been purchased for ready money, which will enable him to offer his Goods for Sale to the public on more moderate terms than any other Establishment in this City, he being fully satisfied with a small profit.

*** No Second Price asked—Approved Bills taken.

NEW WOOLLEN ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 9, PARLIAMENT-STREET.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment, in soliciting public attention and patronage, beg to state that having been connected for several years with an Extensive Manufacturing Concern, they have come to the determination to use every effort in their power to promote the consumption of Irish Cloths of every description and quality. With this view they have made the most extensive arrangements with some of the most eminent Manufacturing Houses, being determined to use the utmost discrimination in the selection of their Stock. They pledge themselves to dispose of it at a profit which shall yield little more than a commission per centage, by which means they hope to secure for the production of the Irish Loom, *now so excellent, public encouragement and support.* Their House will be also supplied with an extensive variety of superfine WEST of ENGLAND and other CLOTHS.

DROMGOOLE, AND CO.
PROPRIETORS.

October 21, 1830.

WORN AND SON,
FASHIONABLE HAIR CUTTERS AND DRESSERS, ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN PERFUMERY,
18, *DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,*

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that they are extensively assorted with every Article in their line, of the most fashionable and finest description. Also have just received from the most eminent Houses in London, a large supply of GENUINE PERFUMERY, HAIR BRUSHES, &c., to which they beg to draw their attention.

N.B. Boarding Schools punctually attended.

SILK MERCERY, SHAWL, RIBBON, HABERDASHERY, AND LACE WAREHOUSE
55, FISHAMBLE-STREET.

M. WALSH announces the arrival of a large supply of the Newest and most Fashionable goods suited to the winter season, comprising GROS DE NAPLES, DUCAPES, GROS DE INDIES, GOWN SATINS, VELVETS, FRENCH CASHMERES, CREPE DE LYONS PALMYREENS, AEROPHANES, BLOND and CRAPE SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS, FRENCH and BRITISH BLONDS and TULLES, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, RICH LACE VEILS, GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BANDANAS and CRAVATS, SILK WAISTCOATING; also a LARGE ASSORTMENT of WATERED and DAMASK MOREENS, BRITISH CASHMERES, STUFFS, LONG CLOTHS, FURNITURE LININGS, UPHOLSTERERS' TRIMMINGS, and SILK and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.

PUBLICATIONS.
LITERAL TRANSLATIONS
FROM THE
GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICS.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CUMMING, 16 Lower Ormond-Quay, and to be had of all Booksellers.

1. PRENDEVILLE'S LIVY, Books 1 to 3 literally translated, by a Graduate Scholar of the University, 3s. 6d boards.
2. ——— CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES Books 1 to 4, literally translated, 2s. 0d. bound.
3. DAVIDSON'S BUCOLICS, GEORGICS and ÆNEID of VIRGIL, new Edition, with Notes, Critical, Historical and Explanatory, 3s. 6d. boards.
4. SALLUST, from the Text of CORTIUS, literally translated, 2s. 6d. bound.
5. JUVENAL'S SATIRES, literally translated into English Prose, with copius critical Notes, by B. D. HICKIE, A.M 4s. bound.
6. MADAN'S JUVENAL, Latin and English, with copious explanatory Notes, 9s. boards.
7. SMART'S HORACE, new Edition, from the Text of GESNER, critically corrected, with explanatory Notes, and an Essay on Versification, 6s. boards.
8. PATRICK'S TERENCE, new Edition by PRENDIVILLE, containing an accurate Translation, copious Notes selected from various Commentators, an explanatory Ordo, and a critical and phraseological Index, 15s. boards.
9. MURPHY'S TACITUS, a new Edition, complete in one volume, 8vo. with fine portait, 12s. cloth.
10. BAKER'S LIVY, complete in two vols. 8vo. with fine Portrait, 18s. cloth.
11. DUNCAN'S CICERO, translated into English, with the Original Latin, from the test of Ernesti, with Notes Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, 5s. cloth.
12. WALKER'S LUCIAN, literally translated by D. B. HICKIE, A. M. new Edition corrected, 3s. bound.
13. LELAND'S DEMOSTHENES, complete in one vol. 12mo. 4s. cloth.
14. HOMER'S ILIAD, books 1 to 8 literally translated into English prose by a Graduate of the University, 4s. 6d. boards,
15. ——— Books 9 to 14 do. do. 4s. 6d.
16. ——— Books 15 to 20 do. do. 4s. 6d.
17. ——— Books 21 to 24 do. do. 4s. 0d.

SHELBOURNE HOUSE, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
AND
SEAPOINT HOUSE, BLACK-ROCK.

M. BURKE respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Summer Establishment at SEAPOINT will close on the 26th instant, on which day he has the honour to announce that his distinguished Company will remove to SHELBOURNE (the Town) HOUSE, Burke, ever anxious to accommodate the highly respectable families who have ever honoured him with their kind patronage (some of whom have resided with him for the last 17 years), has to state that a part of SHELBOURNE HOTEL is kept as a select BOARDING HOUSE.

A wing of Seapoint House having been already taken for the Winter, the remainder, or any of the other four detached Houses, will be Let fully Furnished until June next, on very moderate terms.

N. B. Hot Baths, elegant Job Coaches, Livery, &c.

21st Oct. 1830.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE EARL OF MEATH'S LIBERTIES.
NEW MARKET, COOMBE, DUBLIN.
Revival of the Ancient Markets of these Liberties.

*** The Public are respectfully informed that the Ancient Market,

NEWMARKET, COOMBE,
IS NOW OPEN,

For the Sale of Hay, Straw, Cattle, Corn, Poultry, Butter and all other commodities, which may be brought thereto.

The Market Days are every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year.

There are FOUR FAIR DAYS to be held therein in every year; namely—

The Second Thursday in the month of November of each and every year.

The First Thursday in the month of January of each and every year.

The First Thursday in the month of May of each and every year; and

The First Thursday in the month of August of each and every year.

ALL Farmers, Graziers, and the Public at large, may rest assured that no care has been omitted to render every kind of accommodation to all who may resort to these Markets either as buyers or sellers.

A competent and trust-worthy Weighmaster has been appointed. A *Weigh-Bridge* upon the most improved construction laid down, and a large and commodious MARKET SHED, with Beams, Scales and Weights, provided. No pains or attention have been spared to render it worthy the attention and patronage of the public.

For the *South parts*, both of the County and the City of Dublin, *such a Market* has been long required, and the right to hold this Market and these *Four Fair Days*, has been vested in the Earls of Meath since the 26th year of the reign of King Charles the Second.

By different Acts of Parliament, *all in force*, the Seneschal of these Liberties is EXCLUSIVELY intrusted with full and ample power to punish all frauds which may be committed at the Markets therein.

Under these combined circumstances of a *General Market*—superior accommodation, and protection against fraudulent dealings, the Public are most earnestly requested to extend their patronage as

FARMERS & PURCHASERS
TO THE
NEW MARKET, COOMBE,

On every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at Eight o'Clock, throughout the year,

And on the respective FAIR DAYS abovementioned.

GLOVE MANUFACTORY,
3, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

HENRY COALL, Glove Manufacturer, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, his Customers, and the Public in general, particularly those who have been waiting, that he has this day arrived from London, an assortment of the newest French Tri-coloured Silk Handkerchiefs (Lafayette), Watch Ribbands, Guards, Purses, Silk Cuffs, &c. &c. He has also a large assortment of all kinds of Gloves, of his own Manufacture, of every description, as well as Wedding, Limerick, English, French and Paris made, which he can offer to the public on as low terms as any other House in the Trade.

H. C. in a few days will have a large assortment of lined Gloves of every kind that is made. He has also a large assortment of Patent Belts, Suspenders, London Stocks, Stiffners, Perfumery, Haberdashery, &c.

22d Oct., 1830.

NORWAY DEALS.
EDWARD CAROLIN AND SONS,

HAVE on Sale a large Cargo of Superior NORWAY DEALS, now landing. Also MEMEL and AMERICAN TIMBER and DEALS, which they will dispose of on liberal terms.

Office and Stores, Lower Abbey-street, near the Custom-house.

Oct. 22, 1830.

WANTS a situation, as Housekeeper, or Nurse to a Lady in delicate health, an Elderly Person (a Widow), who perfectly understands the above-mentioned offices; also, the care of a Nursery, in which a perfect knowledge of the French Language may be desirable, having lived for more than Sixteen Years upon the Continent.

Any Letters addressed to J. P., Wicklow Hotel, will be punctually attended to.

Terms very moderate.

HOPE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, and
No. 18, WESTMORLAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

ASSURANCE upon LIFE effected with the greatest facility and privacy.

Assurers with this Company incur no responsibility.

Two-thirds of the Profits appropriated to Assurances for whole Life, without any liability on the part of the Assurers.

This Plan of dividing profits (by contemporaries termed the *Equitable Plan*), was first introduced into Ireland by THE HOPE COMPANY—a long roll of Signatures for claims paid, lying in the Office, will show how largely the Public have been benefited thereby.

Losses paid in full, without any drawback, as for Office Fees, Commission, or otherwise.

A LARGE COMMISSION *paid to Solicitors, Agents, or others effecting Assurance at this Office.*

PATRICK HAYES, Agent.

October, 1830.

MENDICITY INSTITUTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE MENDICITY ASSOCIATION, held on the 5th instant,

The Hon. Colonel GORE in the Chair;

The following proceedings took place:—

It appearing that the present Finances of the Association are insufficient for the support of the Paupers for one week, and that there is very little probability of supporting the Charity any longer through the ordinary means hitherto relied on;

Resolved—That a Deputation be appointed from this Committee, to wait on the Right Hon. Sir HENRY HARDINGE, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and to represent to him the present state and future prospects of the Association, in order that the Paupers may not be discharged upon the Public without due notice to his Majesty's Government.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen compose the Deputation:—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR,
Mr. KINAHAN,
Mr. HORT.
Mr. KELLY,
Mr. COLE,
Colonel GORE,
Dr. HARTY.
Mr. WRIGHT.

At another Meeting, held on the 12th instant,

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, President, in the Chair,

The following resolutions were passed—

Resolved—That the Lord Mayor be requested to solicit the timultaneous assistance of the Clergy of Dublin towards the immediate support of the Institution by appeal to the Charitable in their respective Congregations.

Resolved—That the Secretaries be directed to furnish the Clergy of all Persuasions with a statement of the finances of the Institution and of the absolute necessity of closing the doors of the Institution, unless the charitable will uphold it, and with such other observations as may be deemed necessary by the Secretaries.

Resolved—That we deem it to be our duty to acquaint the public, our constituents, as we have already acquainted the Irish Government, that the funds of the Institution are now reduced to the sum of 15*l.* while the claimants upon its protection and support amount to 2,700 individuals.

Resolved—That this Committee, anxious to avert the melancholy and serious consequences that must arise should such a number of paupers be discharged on the streets without legitimate means of relief, and unwilling to abandon their trust while a hope can exist of upholding the Institution, we determined to make a final effort for supporting the Charity until the commencement of the New Year shall bring ample funds in the new subscriptions.

DANIEL KINAHAN, JAMES LYNE, } Secretaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

SIR,

I READ, in the *Freeman's Journal* and *Register* of yesterday, a resolution of the Meath Liberal Club, that my name should be erased from their roll of Members, and I also read that one of the party said there was *ample evidence of agency* to set aside the election of Sir Marcus Somerville. As to the various imputations so vaguely brought against my character, I have endeavoured (and I believe I have succeeded) to satisfy every dispassionate mind that these imputations are calumniatory and false; but if the Meath Club have evidence which a lawyer will say is sufficient to set aside the election of Sir Marcus Somerville they are not only base slanderers of my character, but traitors to the independence of the county of Meath, if they do not forthwith petition against the return of Sir Marcus Somerville, and *compel* all the parties summoned to give their testimony *on oath*. This is what I wish to see, and what I now call on them to perform.

Your humble servant,
JOHN LAWLESS.

15, Leeson-street, Oct. 22, 1830.

TRY HOME'S HOTEL,

WHERE every COMFORT can be had at a SMALL EXPENSE,

Usher's-Island, 1830.

JOHN-STREET FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL,

Founded A. D. 1777, by the Rev. Dr. William Gahan, O.S.A.

"To thee the Poor Man is left; thou wilt be a helper to the Orphan."—Ps. x. 14.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY 24th OCTOBER, at Two o'Clock, the ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON will be preached in JOHN-STREET CHAPEL, by the Rev. P. DOWLING, for Clothing, Educating, and Apprenticing Fifty Female Orphans, who are received without Parochial distinction, of whom the most indigent receive Breakfast every morning.

On the evening of the same Day, at half-past Seven o'Clock, another SERMON will be preached in said Chapel by the Rev. P. MORIARTY, and a collection made for the same benevolent purpose.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Most Rev. Doctor Murray, the Rev. Preachers, the Rev. Clergymen of John-street, Meath-street, James's-street, Bridge-street, and Francis-street Chapels; and by the following Gentlemen:—

John Power, John's-lane,	James Egan, High-st.
Nicholas Roe, Belview,	Thomas Dwyer, L. Bridge-st.
Andrew Rorke, Tyrrel's-town,	Bernard Tully, Up. Bridge-st.
Henry O'Hara, Blackhall-st.	John Rorke, Usher's-quay,
Cornelius Crotty, New-row,	Ed. Freeman, Cutpurse-row,
William Woodlock, ditto,	A. Reilly, Bridgefoot-st.
Joseph Dodd, ditto,	Thomas Coyne, Patrick-st.
S. and C. Young, Bridge-st.	John Anderson, Thomas-st.
M. Merryman, Camden-st.	James Reilly, ditto,
James Barrett, Baggot-st.	John Elliott, ditto,
Joseph Dwyer, Thomas-st.	Robert Maguire, ditto,
John Alcorn, High-st.	J. P. Power, ditto, Esqrs.

Thomas Kane, President, 150, Francis-st.
Wm. Powell, Secretary, 68, Thomas-st.

TO THE HUMANE AND CHARITABLE.
On To-morrow, Sunday the 24th of October,
At half-past Two o'clock, the Annual
CHARITY SERMON,

WILL be Preached in BOOTERSTOWN CHAPEL by the Rev. P. WOODS, for the relief of the unemployed and destitute poor of Black Rock and Booterstown in the ensuing winter.

Perhaps in no part of Ireland is poverty more acutely felt than it is by the poor of this district, in the Winter Season. At that period all the resources derived from the Citizens of Dublin, who occupy the different Villas, Hotels, and Lodging Houses in this neighbourhood fail, and the poor are left without employment and totally destitute. To alleviate in some degree this misery, is the object of the present appeal.

1829—Black Rock and Booterstown Poor Fund.

INCOME.

October 4.—Amount received at Charity Sermon, including donations,	£95	19	6
To Cash Int. from Savings Bank,	0	14	3
To Balance due to to Treasurer,	0	6	4½
	£97	0	1½

EXPENDITURE.

By Cash, 31 Cloaks for poor women, and 20 Jackets for poor men,	£15	5	8
By cash, for Turf and Straw,	10	0	0
By ditto, sick poor,	9	0	0
By ditto, for Potatoes, Bread, Oatmeal, Milk, and Coals,	58	14	3½
By cash, Printing Bills, &c.,	4	0	2
	£97	0	1½

This Fund enabled the Committee to extend relief to a numerous and destitute Poor, from the month of January, to the month of May last.

Committee Room, Booterstown, 10th October, 1830.

Benefactions will be thankfully received by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray; Rev. Preacher; Rev. M. Ryan, P. P.; Rev. Messrs. Cormick and Hendrick, Curates, Booterstown; Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry; Michael Sweetman, Esq. Merville; Henry Darley, Esq. Stillorgan; T. O'Mara, Esq. Lis-an-Iska; Robert Roe, Esq. Sans Souci; Thomas Lyster, Esq.; Richard O'Gorman, Esq.; Luke Dillon, Esq.; P. Nowlan, Esq. Mountjoy-square; Thomas Sherlock, Esq. Mount Enville, or Abbey-street; Christopher O'Brien, Esq. Old Merrion; Messrs. Armstrong, Dunleary; James C. Bacon, Esq. 5, Eccles-street; W. Murphy, Esq. Mount Merrion or Smithfield; Thomas Mooney, Esq. Kilmacud; Andrew Ennis, Esq.; Ambrose Cox, Esq.; Thomas Beasly, Esq.; Counsellor Molloy, Merrion; Joseph Murphy, Esq. Harold's Cross; Patrick Daly, Esq; Francis-street; Kean Smith, Esq.; Mr. Peter Callaghan, Black Rock; Mr. Peter Dunn, Black Rock; Mr. Richard Clarke, Monkstown; Mr. Curran, Dundrum.

ON SUNDAY, 31st OCTOBER NEXT,
THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON,
ON BEHALF OF
SICK AND INDIGENT ROOMKEEPERS,
(Of all Religious Persuasions) in this City, will be Preached
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE CONCEPTION,
MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
BY THE VERY REV. DOCTOR COLEMAN, V.G.

MORE than *Thirty Thousand* of this class of destitute human beings, a large proportion of whom consisted of persons once in comfortable, respectable, and even opulent circumstances, have been succoured through the instrumentality of this Charity, since the 1st of January last. The Funds are, in consequence, entirely exhausted.

It is, therefore, sincerely hoped, that the wonted liberality of its former supporters, and that of the Public in general, will not now relax, and that the poor, lonely, and sick Roomkeepers, of whom thousands are at this moment suing for relief, shall experience a mitigation of the rigours of the approaching season, by their timely contributions, which will be administered with the most scrupulous exactness, to none but the really deserving.

Donations, from those who cannot attend the Sermon, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; the High Sheriffs; the Most Rev. Doctor Murray, Mountjoy-square; the Very Rev. Doctor Coleman, V.G. Preacher; the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, Merrion-square; the Rev. Joseph Glynn, Marlborough-street; the Rev. Wm. Urwick, Charlemont-mall; Messrs. J. D. Latouche and Co., Castle-street; J. F. Kelly, Esq., L.L.D., Dawson street; John O'Brien, Esq., Mountjoy-square, Wm. Sweetman, Esq., Merville; John Twycross, Esq., Dame-street; Andrew Ennis, Esq., Harcourt-street; Robert Orr, Esq., Merchant's-quay; Hugh O'Connor, Esq., Great Charles-street; Wm. P. Mathews, Esq., Lower Castle-yard; John Dennan, Esq., Abbey-street; George Brown, Esq., Fownes's-street; or, by the Treasurer, Samuel Rosborough, Esq., 51, Lower Sackville-street.

DEATH BY INTOXICATION.—An unfortunate man named Patt Burke, partook of whiskey in such a quantity at Tipperary, last week, that convulsions were produced, from the effects of which he died in great torture on Saturday.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ASSOCIATION OF IRISH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Gentlemen,

I request that you will be pleased to meet me this day at the Parliamentary Office, at half-past Two o'Clock this afternoon, to make the necessary arrangements for procuring Petitions for the Repeal of the Union, from every parish in Ireland, and to forward that great measure for the salvation of our common country by all legal and constitutional means.

I have the honour to be, your very obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL, M.P.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS ON FRIDAY.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent	83½ ⅜
——— Stock, 3½ per cent	92¾
——— Ditto, 3½ per Cent. (new)	93¾ ½
——— Debentures, 3½ per cent	86½
Bank Stock	220½ 20 20¼
Grand Canal Deb. 4 per cent. red. to 2l 13s 4d pr ann.	58

The Freeman's Journal.

DUBLIN: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

We have received the Lisbon *Gazette* from the 4th to the 9th instant, inclusive. It contains no news, being chiefly filled with important extracts from the English and other foreign journals, and long literary articles. The *Correi de Porto* contains two long lists of absent persons, who are summoned to appear within two months, to defend themselves against the charge of rebellion.

We have received a file of Calcutta Papers to the 10th June the contents of which are important. It appears that serious disturbances had broken out on the frontiers of Upper Assam. Reports having reached Captain Neufville, the political agent, of an irruption, 2,000 Singpoos, under Wakum Koomjun, who had crossed the river Booree Dheing, and effected a junction with the Luttora Gaum, their united strength amounting to 2,800 men, with an intention of advancing on Suddeya, the agent accordingly proceeded against them in person. Having taken up a position on the Burrampooter, he received information that the Singpoos had come down the Thunga on rafts to attack the village of Luttao with a force of 54 rank and file and 250 militia, when he fell upon them and put them to the route, with a loss on their part of thirteen killed. The Singpoos retreated to Luttora, and, to the number of 2,500, began to construct stockades. In consequence, measures were taken for calling out the contingents of the whole of the Chiefs under the Political Agent's authority, who assembled to the amount of 1,000 men, 400 of whom were armed with English muskets. On the advance of the first detachment, the enemy deserted their works and were driven across the hills, and finally out of the British territory. Forty thousand maunds of rice were taken. Whilst the above occurrences were passing, a body of Assamese insurgents, about 400 in number, made an irruption on the post of Ringpore. Lieutenant Mackie marched against them and beat them off, pursuing them for ten miles. Detachments had been sent against their territories, and it was anticipated the leaders would either be captured or destroyed.

German papers have arrived. The following are extracts:—

(FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.)

Stutguard, Oct. 10.—To our great astonishment we read in some of the most recent French journals, of great disturbances, said to have taken place at Munich, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of September, on which the government was obliged to employ one part of the garrison against the other, and to dismiss the Ministers as being accused by the people of favouring the Jesuits. Happily there is not a syllable of truth in all these statements, though it has been attempted to give them an appearance of authenticity, by giving such details; nor is there any more truth in the accounts of disturbances here, and in various parts of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, where public tranquillity has not been for a moment interrupted, as every individual is fully sensible of the advantages which the existing Constitution affords, and is, therefore happy and contented; a truth which was evident at the late agricultural *fete* at Darmstadt, where there were thousands of spectators from all parts of the kingdom, whose conduct did not call for any interference of the police. The same was the case at the great October festival, at Munich, which last *fete* would hardly have taken place at all had there been any foundation for the above account.

Frankfort, Oct. 9.—In our polititical circles a good deal is said of a diplomatic circular which a great Northern Court is reported to have issued to all its Ministers at Foreign Courts, to be communicated to them. This note is said to relate to the affairs of the Netherlands, and to declare the resolution of the Court to maintain, with all its power, at least in the most essential points, the stipulations of the conventions of London of 1815, relative to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

PANIC AT THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—ALARMING REPORTS.

(From the Globe of Wednesday.)

London, Wednesday, One o'Clock.

The Money Market continues in a frightful state. The great jobbers and brokers are seen running about in the greatest alarm to consult with their principals on the convulsed state of the world, and to report the sudden changes which take place in the value of funded property—the highest price of Consols yesterday 86¾, the lowest price this forenoon 84⅛; the highest price of Exchequer Bills yesterday 60 prem.; the lowest price to-day 42.

Having given the outline of the fall of Stocks, we now proceed to give the principal rumours. The first in importance is the bustle in the army, and in the various depots of arms and necessaries for war at Woolwich and at Deptford. It is said several transports are fitted out with stores, and ordered to rendezvous in the Downs; steam-boats are ordered to the same destination; detachments of troops ordered off to the batteries, and also to defend the depots of arms in Northamptonshire, &c., &c.; but the chief dread is for Ireland, as the people are so easily excited, and the vessels ordered to the Downs are supposed to have that destination in view. These are the news, or rather exaggerated statements respecting internal affairs; it is indeed added that alarming placards are posted up about town, and that they are distributed in the country; but these reports are of slight weight. The only rumour respecting foreign affairs is that of a loan to France, which is certainly looked for by the principal monied men, as the new government has no money.

Two o'Clock—A renewal of the panic has just taken place in the Consol Market, and all parties have rushed forward to sell. It is difficult, in fact, to catch any real price, so rapid is the fluctuation, and the Bulls are in the highest state of alarm. Consols have again fallen from the transient reaction price to 83⅞. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds partake of the alarm, and the reduced quotations we give, of 40s. for the former and 38s. for the latter, must be considered as entirely nominal. In fact, the Bull party have pawned Stock to such an extent to raise the necessary funds for keeping up the high figure Stocks have borne, and have taken it in to such an amount, that it is impossible to say how much may be thrown on the market, now that the pawnees have taken the alarm, and demand, as it is said they do, its immediate redemption.

The agitation of the Foreign Market is extreme, and a considerable additional depreciation has taken place. Russian Bonds have fallen to 94½, Danish to 60½, Brazilian to 60⅞, and with a general tendency to a further decline. Indeed, no sales of these could be attempted without causing a still more alarming sacrifice. Even Spanish Stock, which, already low, and buoyed up by the favourable prognostics of the period, may be supposed less liable to be effected, is very heavy, and a shade lower than at our formor report; 21¾ is given as the figure it at present bears.

The Share Market, as a matter of course, is nearly deserted, and these speculations a drug. The Market altogether exhibits an appearance of the greatest alarm, and every moment a further fall is looked for.

Four o'Clock.—Consols 83¾; Ditto for Account 83¾; Brazilian 60½; Greek 28; Mexican 28; Ditto 6 per cent. 36½; Portuguese 53; Russian 94½; Spanish 21¾; Ditto, 1823, 17.

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Privy Council was yesterday held at the Castle, at which his Excellency attended. The members remained in deliberation for about half an hour. Sir Henry Hardinge leaves town this day for London.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

"A BRIEF CHRONICLE AND ABSTRACT OF THE TIMES."

Brighton, Oct. 19.—Yesterday their Majesties remained in the Pavilion the entire day. Her Majesty, with Prince George and the Royal suite, honoured Mr. Walker, by their attendance at his philosophical lecture at the Palace.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta was also present. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with Prince George, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, accompanied by Miss Wynward, walked on the Steine, and through different parts of the town. Lord and Lady Errol took their departure from the Pavilion early yesterday morning for London. Captain Fitzclarence left for Portsmouth. Their Majesties gave a splendid dinner on Sunday. The following distinguished persons had the honour of being present:—Prince and Princess Carolath, Baron Wangenheim, General Dalrymple, Captain Woolmer, Countess Mengden, Princess Lieven, Count and Countess Munster, Lord Hill, Capt. Hill, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, Count Kielmansigee, and Lord A. Beauclerk.

City Entertainment to the King and Queen.—As the period approaches for the splendid entertainment which is to be given to their Majesties at Guildhall, the anxiety to be present at it increases, and we have heard that as much as fifty guineas have been offered by gentlemen for the privilege of attending even as waiters! The Lady Mayoress is very desirous of having a lady to assist her in waiting upon the Queen during the dinner, but the tickets are so scarce, that she has not yet been able to obtain one for that purpose. There are also numerous unsuccessful applicants for tickets, although they offer as much as thirty guineas for them. There is some difference of opinion among the Corporation upon the point whether the Lord and Lady Mayoress ought to meet the King and Queen at Temple-bar, and from thence escort them to Guildhall; or whether the preferable course would be that they should receive their Majesties at the Hall. The point, however, will be decided in a day or two. Their Majesties will, at all events, be received by the Lord and Lady Mayoress, kneeling, and when the King has been conducted into the Council Room by his Lordship, it is expected that his Majesty will confer the honour of Baronetcy upon him, and also Knight the two Sheriffs. Every exertion will be adopted by the authorities to prevent inconvenience or danger from the pressure of the loyal thousands who will no doubt line the streets to witness the procession.—*London Paper.*

Sir Robert Peel entertained the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Hill, and a select party, to dinner on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Privy Gardens.

We hear the fashionable visitors of Seapoint remove to the town residence, Shelbourne Hotel, Stephen's-green, on the 26th inst.

THEATRE ROYAL, FISHAMBLE-STREET.

The attractions at this highly-favoured house continue to excite public attention and applause in a very marked degree. The audiences go to be pleased, and are never disappointed.—The attendance of beauty and fashion reminds one of the earlier triumphs of this gay little Theatre. To-night, a Miss Wells, a native of London, we believe, makes her "first appearance on any stage;" but she is, it is said, well prepared for the character. Report speaks highly of the richness and power of her voice, and her elegant personal appearance. She is considered a very beautiful and interesting young lady.

MR. WATSON.

This gentleman, who has so singularly distinguished himself in the musical profession by the introduction upon the stage of more successful candidates for public patronage than any other professor of whom we have at this moment a recollection, will, on this evening, have the honour of presenting to a Dublin audience a young lady, who, we have reason to believe, is not more remarkable for her personal attractions than those qualifications and capabilities which are so essential to an accomplished vocalist; and we are satisfied that the circumstance of his having made choice of his pupil appearing in Dublin in preference to London, originates from the fact of merit being uniformly appreciated here more, than in any other part of the united kingdom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the communication of "A Constant Reader," and regret we are unable to publish the document it incloses. The letter of T.W.D., with other communications shall be attended to as early as possible.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

Yesterday evening Mr. O'Connell was entertained at a public dinner; and, as the banquet was intended not only to pay a compliment to the learned gentleman, but to ascertain the state of popular sentiment regarding the opinions which the honourable member has for the last fortnight been sedulously propounding, the price of the tickets was settled at only five shillings each. As an approving test of public opinion nothing could be more decisive. The entertainment was given at the Royal Hibernia Arena, Abbey street, where about eleven hundred persons were assembled—consisting chiefly of merchants, shopkeepers, and respectable tradespeople. About seven hundred partook of dinner—the remainder were standing in the passages and the gallery. Many gentlemen were obliged to go away for want of room; and it was well ascertained that two thousand persons would have attended, if it had been possible to accommodate them.

MARCUS COSTELLO, Esq., Barrister, presided on the occasion,

The cloth being removed,

The Chairman rose and said, that placed as he was by their kindness in a situation at once novel, honourable, and gratifying, he would be necessarily obliged to draw largely on their kind indulgence. He knew, however, that he would not draw in vain, and that his bill would not be dishonoured, even though it were to a large amount (cheers). They had all heard of chartered toasts—particular corporations had chartered toasts, upon which they piqued themselves—but Ireland had now a chartered toast, which had been rendered immortal by their distinguished guest—he meant a REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The cheering, huzzaing, and waving of handkerchiefs, that followed this announcement, lasted for nearly fifteen minutes; when it subsided—

The Chairman proceeded—I have given you the chartered toast of Ireland—a toast which every Irishman, who is not a place hunter, or who has not some selfish or villainous object to obtain—no matter what his colour, creed, or complexion—must drink with alacrity (cheers). I wish our rulers had an opportunity of witnessing the character of the meeting, by which that toast had been so enthusiastically received—a meeting exhibiting a correct and condensed specimen of the whole mind of Ireland (cheering). Your cheers are ominous of auspicious events—now only in embryo, but which, under the direction of our distinguished guest, will be ripened into a happy and prosperous maturity (renewed cheering). Is there any man endued with reason or understanding who can for one moment hesitate upon the policy of repealing the Union? Decide upon the policy, and that moment it becomes practicable; the people have but to will, and it shall be attained (cheers). It is time to put an end to the almost eternal strife that has existed between the orangeman and ribbonman, and which I am delighted to say is now rapidly subsiding. If there be a Brunswicker in the room—the veriest that ever sounded the tocsin to let slip the dogs of war—I for one extend my hand to him; and I know—for I have their confidence—that in speaking thus I also speak the sentiments of our illustrious guest, and of the brave patriots who are in the habit of co-operating with him (chees). The tyrannic mandate of the Dictator—through means of his agent on this side the water—had crushed one society of the people, and extinguished another which was about being framed, merely because they were likely to struggle for the improvement of the country and announce to the nations of the earth that Ireland is free. It was far from our intention to seek separation; all we required was a distinct legislature—still keeping up the connexion through the golden link of the crown; for with the same energy that I would struggle for the repeal of the Union would I struggle to prevent separation (cheers). Ours is a patriot prince: we want none other than our virtuous sailor-King (continued cheering). There are two classes of persons opposed to the repeal of the Union: one dependent upon the English Government—expectant placemen, who seek a servile subsistence from the public purse; the other a class, who live, and batten, and gorge themseves upon hard-earned tenths—dragged with a griping hand from the people's labour (hear and cheers). These men will naturally oppose us—they would oppose any measure, however virtuous and holy, that would not enable them to live in idleness, on ill-gotten wealth. They may oppose us, but they are only a unit amongst millions; they will be dragged down the stream, and swept away like a feather upon the surface of the torrent (cheering). The first principle of human nature is to be passive. Men will bear with injuries rather than rise to resist moderate oppression. If, therefore, the government do us even middling justice, there can be little apprehension that the people will be insurrectionary or disaffected. The only argument against the Repeal of the Union is force: to force it is not requisite we should resort to carry our purpose—we have other and better modes of warfare (cheers). The House of Commons is so cumbrous a mass of materials that when business is to be done it is necessary to divide it into committees, and in this way the business of Ireland is performed—I should say neglected (hear). Mr. Costello here entered into a statement of the relative situations of English and Irish manufacturers, and having drawn an appalling picture of the state of the working classes in this country, proceeded to say:—This is the state of things in this country, and yet our mild and clement government have issued a mandate which is as clear a violation of our constitution as Polignac was guilty of in France (loud cheering), and for which in reason, justice, and common sense, the Duke of Wellington should be impeached in the House of Peers, as Polignac has been in that country (reiterated and enthusiastic cheering). Oh! our governors know little of the spirit that has been displayed in this room to-night in the announcement at the toast I have named, or they would soon change their system of misrule and do justice to Ireland. They profess to treat us equitably; and yet when people get up a society to extend legal and legislative relief to men who were, or might be, victims of oppression, they reach forward their iron wand to strike us down (hear, hear, hear). Let me ask could we have adopted any course of proceeding better calculated to confer immediate benefit? Such a society would have been a safety valve for the mind of Ireland; but they pressed the steam—probably to make the boiler burst, which nothing but the knowledge, the talent, the prudence, the discretion of the mighty man who now sits beside me could have prevented (loud applause). None but him could keep the country quiet; and I can truly tell our rulers it is not they who are preserving Ireland to England, but it is Daniel O'Connell who is doing so (cheering). Nothing but infatuation or treason to the King could tempt the Minister to pursue the course he has adopted. The Minister who would attempt to stifle the public voice of Ireland is the greatest traitor to the King; and but for certain influences by which the people were directed awful consequences must have followed the attempt. I have detained you too long (no, no, no). I feel strongly on this subject and without further preface I shall give you the charter toast of Ireland—

"The Repeal of the Union."

Mr. Costello sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering. It is almost impossible to describe the demonstration of feeling that was manifested on the drinking of this toast. Repeated bursts of rapturous applause followed in succession for several minutes.

The Chairman—I am now about to give the second toast, which may be considered the great basis of this demonstration of our respect and esteem for Mr. O'Connell—

"The People—the genuine source of legitimate power."

The Chairman—King William has been long an obnoxious toast in Ireland—thank God, it is no longer so. We are told that his Majesty has it in contemplation to visit our beautiful and lovely isle. His Majesty is too just, too wise, and too patriotic to have us at his coming a discontented people.

"The King"—four times four.

The Chairman again rose, and after a splendid eulogy on the more splendid merits of their guest, proposed the health of—

"Daniel O'Connell" (immense applause frequently reiterated.

Mr. O'Connell, M.P., rose amid enthusiastic cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, which continued for many minutes. When silence was obtained, he said:—Instead of speaking what is called a speech, I only rise to ask a question—is there any man so absurd as to think that things can go on as they are in Ireland (hear, hear)? When I look around this vast edifice, and see so much of nerve, and bone, and sinew, and marrow of my country—so many worthy and generous men, whom the wealth of nations could not purchase, but whose kindness and whose love for the land bring them here this night—when I behold the Protestant, and the Catholic, and the Dissenters of different creeds, I again ask can things remain as they are in Ireland (hear, hear)? Who will dare tell me Ireland will continue a paltry, pitiful province? Who will venture to say that the Government of Ireland, from the Lord Chancellor down to the lowest tax-collector, is to be composed of Englishmen? Will any man tell me that Ireland is to be kept in bondage—that she is to be degraded by base laws and by the passing over of her sons, instead of being governed by natives, as for instance, the people of France (loud cheers). Whilst struggling for religious equality—for emancipation, I felt my mind cramped—I felt a stinginess of purpose about me—though I looked for it on the ground that conscience should be free—upon the broad, immutable principle that man had no right to interfere with the inherent privilege of man—freedom of conscience—a privilege granted by the Creator to the creature (cheers). During that long and dreary struggle, I felt a narrowness of purpose incumbering my exertions which often gave me pain. I felt that instead of wasting our time and energies in striving to recover our inherent rights as men, we should have been labouring to regenerate our country (loud cheers). But, now that I no longer look for a benefit that is to advanadvantage a sect—now that it is universal Ireland we have in view—now, that we are no longer asking Protestants to give to Catholics what they demand, and the others had to concede—now, that the object is to improve all Ireland—now that the purpose is to give back a people to their country, and their country to a people, who have deserved it by every moral virtue; now, in fine, that the project is—the restoration of our local legislature—the repeal of the Union, I feel my mind expand—my soul enlarges within me, and I exult and glory when I know that universal liberty is the wave that is to float the bark of future liberty to my country (great cheering). The Union has now lasted for thirty years.—Two evening newspapers, one published last night, and the other this night, assail the advocates of repeal, as idle, mischievous agitators. Well, will they or either of them—and I'll give up the question, if they do—tell me what good the Union has done for Ireland?—what single advantage has followed to Ireland from it (hear, hear)? And if no good has flowed to this country from that measure, can any Irishman support it unlesss he be a miscreant, that wishes to perpetuate the thraldom and misery of his country, that he may gain spoil and plunder by his recreany (hear, hear)? I despise such a renegade (cheers). Their number is, thank God, small; and their opposition will soon be drowned in the shout that will be raised from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Connemara to the Hill of Howth, in favour of liberty, Ireland, and a repeal of the Union (loud cheers).

At this part of the proceedings, the vast crowd that was assembled in the streets, both in front and rere of the house, became rather clamorous, in their endeavour to effect an entrance, in order to participate in the festivity. Their admission would be exceedingly inconvenient, as the interior of the Arena was crowded almost to suffocation. Mr. O'Connell, after a little delay left the platform and went to the doors, and having briefly addressed the multitude, all was, in an instant, peace and silence. On his return—

Mr. O'Connell continued—I ought to explain the result of my mission. I called on the police—that is, I called upon every one of the people who was a friend to me, and to the repeal of the Union, to remove the crowd and to go away quietly to their homes. They have taken my advice, and I thank my countrymen for their kindness (cheers). The hon. member then adverted to the necessity of self-legislation, and to the means by which such a blessing was to obtained for Ireland—namely, by harmony, peace, good will, unanimity, peaceable, constitutional exertion, and abstinence from illegal societies, secret oaths, and a display of physical force; and then continued—"The Union has worked badly for Ireland. It has plagued the country into misery—it has injured every class and grade of society here. It has taken away our nobility, our gentry, our capital, our commerce, our trade, our manufactures, our wealth. And what have we received in return? Why, English soldier-scribes, illegal proclamations, and tall, raw-boned, high-cheeked Scotchmen (cheers and laughter). But the system is rapidly rushing to its close. We see the people of all creeds uniting every hour in the cry for repeal. See how I am bounded this night. On my left is my respected and learned friend—the chairman—an honest, sincere Protestant. He has ranged himself along with the people—he has flung off patronage—he has thrown himself with a manly spirit among the people, prepared to fight their battle, and to join in their triumph; and he has now consented to give up his term, and to go to the North, for the purpose of procuring petitions for a repeal of the Union (tremendous cheering). On the right, I have the letter of my esteemed and reverend friend, Mr. Doyle, the Parish Priest of Naas, inclosing his subscription to the Society of Irish Volunteers (great cheering). This shows the feeling that is abroad, upon this mighty national question. Munster is with us—Connaught is with us—Leinster, I may say, is with us, and Ulster is all we want. Even that province we will soon have decidedly with us in the work of repeal (cheers). The press of that province is coming round. The *Newry Examiner*—a Journal conducted by one of the ablest men that was ever placed at the head of the press—has written admirably in favour of the national cause (loud cheers).—I know Mr. Morgan well—an able, honest man, he for a time questioned the feasibility and utility of bringing back our Parliament. But having at length examined the question thoroughly, he saw his error, and nobly confessed it. Such a journalist is a great auxiliary to the people (hear, hear). The *Northern Whig*, too, seems to have some misgiving as to the propriety of the course it at first adopted. The conductor of that excellent paper is a talented, able man, of high Presbyterian feeling. In the beginning, Mr. Finlay threw cold water upon my exertions, by some paragraphs against the repeal of the Union; but for the few last posts he is silent, and has had the honesty and the candour to copy paragraphs in favour of the questien from other newspepers (cheers). If I know Mr. Finlay I vouch for it, the moment he perceives his error—the moment he thoroughly sees the necessity of repealing the Union, the *Northern Whig* will manfully recant, and make amends for the delay, by ten-fold exertion in its favour (loud cheers). The hon. and learned gentleman next alluded to the decay of despotism in Europe, and adverting to the late abominable proclamation, spoke as follows:—In the beginning of this week, you saw an English soldier, a hireling scribe at the Castle, writing down the freedom of our country. I had not before given my opinion upon that infamous act—I remained silent, until I had counselled the people and obtained their pledge to obey the law—to keep the peace. Having succeeded in obtaining that promise, I knew the people would rather die than violate it. I shall now, then, speak my mind upon the act of this English soldier (hear, hear). I arraign that paltry, contemptible little English soldier, that had the audacity to put his pitiful, and contemptible name to an atrocious Polignac Proclamation (loud cheers)—and that too in Ireland, in my country—in this green land—the land of Brownlow—the country of Grattan—now in his grave—(hear)—the land of Charlemont and of the 70,000 volunteers—the heroes of the immortal period of '82 (cheers). In that country it is that a wretched English scribe—a chance-child of fortune and of war, urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings—puts his vile name to his paltry proclamation putting down freemsn (cheers). I would rather be a dog and bay the moon, than the Irishman who would tamely submit to so infamous a proclamation. I have not opposed it hitherto, because that would implicate the people and give our enemies—the English Major-General and his lawyerling staff—a triumph (hear, hear, hear). But I will oppose it; and that too, not in the way that the paltry castle scribe would wish—by force. No; Ireland is not in a state for repelling force by force. Too short a period has elapsed since the cause of contention between Protestants and Catholics was removed—too little time has been given for healing the wounds of factious contention, to allow Ireland to use physical force in the attainment of her rights or the punishment of wrong. Catholics and Protestants are not, as yet, sufficiently reconciled to each other. And I know not why. Where is the Catholic that has kept alive the spirit of discord? Show me the Catholic who would refuse to shake his fellow-Protestant by the hand of reconciliation, and I'll take him forth and put a mark upon him (hear, hear, and cheers). Why should not the Protestants of Ireland be actuated by similar motives? I am sure they are. It is a calumny upon the Protestant mind and creed, to say that they are opposed to reconciliation and national prosperity (cheers). But as yet the progress of reconciliation is not completed, and until it is, Ireland—being divided—would be too weak for the physical force of her enemies. I do not advocate the display of physical force at any time. God forbid that such a desire should influence my conduct. I only allude to the circumstance to show that even were physical force justifiable, Ireland is not now in a condition to warrant its display (cheers). Well, I obeyed—the people obeyed the proclamation—they did not submit to the base mandate of a paltry Englishman (cheers). No; I never will submit to such audacity; and I here promise that I will never cease to pursue the —miscreants shall I call them?—no, that would be too hard a phrase;—but I will call them the despicable, base, miserable, paltry creatures, with bad heads and worse hearts, who issued that nefarious proclamation (cheers)—in that place, where, and at that period when, reason shall be listened to. I do not mean to say that I shall be attended to in the rotten, borough-mongering Parliament. But I trust the day is not far distant when reason shall be heard, and when fine and imprisonment shall mark the foul conduct of Secretary Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge (loud cheers). He usurped the prerogative of the Lord Lieutenant alone—greater I admit, than any that the King is invested with—and I have no hesitation in stating that for this he is indictable in law.—[Here Mr. Steele entered the house, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering that lasted for several minutes. The warm greeting between himself and the Liberator elicited renewed bursts of applause]. Is there an Irishman that does not feel his blood rush back to the heart?—is there an Irishman whose veins do not throb with indignation, when he recollects that there exists in his country a law the most infamous and unconstitutional that ever yet was enacted, and under which a wretched Castle soldier scribe, had the audacity to fulminate his nefarious proclamation against the rights and liberties of Ireland (loud cheers)? Sir, it would be a monstrous libel upon any Irishman to say that he does not feel deeply indignant at this audacious enactment (hear, hear). It makes the will of one man the law. Now, simple despotism is precisely the same; so that we have in Ireland, in the person of an English lord, a despot the most complete in Europe. The law which constitutes this despot is a barbarous act of military despotism—an outrageous exhibition of martial tyranny—the force of the cannon, and the bayonet, and the sabre—dragoons and military—horse, foot, and all, against reason, right, and justice. It is tyranny in its blackest, foulest shape. The insolent Englishman, who used it—and in its use infringed the law—may talk of his prowess—may boast of his duelling propensities. Oh! would to God! the sacred cause of freedom were between us—in some as sacred conflict, where the lover of his country and of Christian charity and peace might appear with honour (cheers)! My blood boils when I see a wretched English scribe, dare, in the face of heaven, to trample down the people of Ireland with his iron heel. And is this to continue? If I live it cannot be—it cannot be (cheers). It is an audacious insult to this country to have framed such an act of Parliament. That insult is increased by their sending over here an ignorant, insolent, haughty military scribe to carry it into execution (hear, hear). We must have our King, our own Parliament—our Lords and Commons. A better king we could not have than William the Fourth—may God bless him (cheers). The heroes of '82 decided, when they restored to Ireland her independence, that this country could be bound only by laws made by her own King, her own Lords, and her own House of Commons. That period shall return—Ireland shall again be free—the Union shall be repealed. Every corporation in Ireland is doubly bound and sworn to the question. I have a bundle, some feet high, of petitions and resolutions and pledges, adopted by the Corporation of Dublin against the fell measure of the Union. The whole island is thrice sworn to repeal that iniquitous measure. And are we the sons of perjurors—of profligate beliars of sacred honour? Oh, no (cheers) Grattan, said he, rocked the cradle of Irish liberty and followed her hearse to the grave. I have stood by that grave and I have lived to blow the blast for her resurrection (tremendous cheering). I have spoken thus tediously (no, no); but I have done so because this is the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing an Irish auditory for some months. On Sunday, after mass, I leave my beloved Ireland for another land—where I shall endeavour to benefit my country to the best of my ability and with renewed zeal; but with what success, in an English Parliament, a little time will show. At all events, we must persevere in our constitutional exertions to restore Ireland to her people, and her people to Ireland—keeping the peace, violating no law, doing injury to no man, forgetting old feuds, forgiving former enemies, proferring the hand of friendship to every good Irishman, and labouring in a splendid, glorious rivalry with one another, to render old Ireland what she ought to be—and what nature and nature's God intended she should be. The hon. member resumed his seat amid loud and long continued cheering.

After the acclamation subsided, Mr. O'Connell proposed the health of

"The Chairman,"

in most complimentary terms, which was very warmly received.

The Chairman returned thanks in an eloquent speech, and concluded by proposing the health of—

"Mr. Steele,"

on whom he passed a glowing panegyric, which was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Steele, in returning thanks, delivered a most eloquent speech, which we regret much we are unable to make room for. He was rapturously applauded.

The Chairman next proposed the health of—

"Mr. John Redmond,"

on whom he passed a suitable and well-merited eulogium.

Mr. Redmond returned thanks, ably and energetically setting forth the mischievous results of the Union. He was loudly cheered, and concluded by proposing—

"The Liberty of the Press."

Mr. Lavelle returned thanks. He congratulated the immense assembly he had the honour of addressing, on the revolution public opinion had undergone, even within the short period that he was connected with that mighty engine, which they had so enthusiastically toasted. The press of Ireland had now an imperative duty to perform, which he (Mr. L). should not shink *pro virile parte*, from faithfully and fearlessly discharging. The opponents of Irish freedom at the London press were still to be combated, although some distinguished members of it had already declared in favour of Ireland.—You all remember (said Mr. L.) that I had occasion, during the last session of Parliament, to controvert the statements of the *Courier*, the avowed organ of ministers; I have the consolation of being enabled to state, that the accomplished scholar who edits that journal, virtually coincides in the views which I then took of the condition of this country. The number of that paper, which this day reached me, contains an able article on the state of Ireland, in which the writer inculcates the necessity of doing something to improve it. In that article may be seen most conclusive arguments for a repeal of the Union, though not professedly intended for that purpose (loud cheers). The *Morning Chronicle* has also ably advocated the necessity of conceding that great question, and honestly declared that it is almost the only means of removing our just complaints (great cheering). The *British Traveller*, a paper conducted with great talent and ability, has lent its powerful aid, and is not content with a single article on the subject. These three journals will, therefore, to preserve their own consistency, not only not oppose, but strenuously support our illustrious guest in his exertions to procure for Ireland a domestic legislature. It is true, we have enemies at the Irish press, and Irish enemies who write articles in the shape of "private correspondence" for the London press. The latter, I think *The Freeman* has so handled, that henceforward they may be expected to confine themselves within the limits of truth: we have called upon the former for something like argument in favour of the Union, and hitherto they have given us only vague declamation and silly unsupported assertions ("and scurrility," added Mr. O'Connell,) calculated merely to frighten the timid from interfering in the urgent concerns of their country (great cheering). As soon as WE see a particle of argument from them, I trust we shall be able to satisfy every unbiassed mind that the argument is ALL in favour of the advocates for repeal. Mr. Lavelle, after some other observations, sat down amidst loud and universal applause.

Mr. O'Connell, on taking leave after eleven o'clock, entered into the question of Radical Reform with his usual ability and ardour, and concluded by proposing

Three cheers to Lafayette.

Mr. T. Reynolds was then called to the Chair, and the vast assembly shortly after separated.

THE ARMY.

A circular, of which the following is a copy, has been lately sent to all Officers on half-pay from the Army Medical Board:—

"Sir—I have to request you will be pleased to furnish the following documents (in duplicate, or originals and copies) respecting your health and services in the army:—

"1. A letter, detailing nature and length of services at home and abroad, ailments and disabilities.

"2. Certificates of present health, by two military medical Officers, if procurable.

"3. Statement of health on entering the service, with certificate, if they can be procured.

"4. Certificate of present age.

"5. If placed upon half-pay, in consequence of ill-health contracted in the service, and if engaged in private practice.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) "W. FRANKLIN, Principal Inspector."

Despatches from Lord Heytesbury, our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, for the Earl of Aberdeen, were brought by a gentleman to the Foreign office on Tuesday afternoon. After the arrival of the despatches, the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to the Treasury, and had an interview with the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Robert Peel and Lord Leveson Gower had interviews with the Duke of Wellington on Wednesday, at the Treasury.

Prince Talleyrand, the French Ambassador, had a conference with the Earl of Aberdeen, on Tuesday, at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A meeting was held in Carrick-on-Suir, on Sunday last, to petition Parliament for a Repeal of the Union.—*Waterford Mail.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

A most numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Michael and St. John's, was held yesterday, pursuant to requisition, in the Parochial School House, Smock-alley, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for a repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and also for an appropriation of part of the public money which is annually granted to the Kildare-place Society, to which the (they parishioners of St. Michael and John) claim a right, for the maintenance of upwards of *one thousand children, who are daily educated in their parish.* About two o'clock Mr. O'Connell entered the extensive room, which was crowded by persons of all classes, who were anxiously looking out for his arrival. When he was announced the whole building shook from its very basis, by the enthusiastic and unbounded applause which was unanimously elicited by his appearance.

The Rev. MICHAEL DOYLE was called to the Chair, And Mr John Ennis was requested to act as secretary.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting. He said that every one present knew the purposes for which this meeting had been convened. The first was the repeal of that odious and baneful measure, the Union—which had destroyed the peace and prosperity of this once happy country. It was the business of the people to call on the legislature for a speedy restoration of the rights and privileges to which they were so long entitled. The second object of the meeting was to obtain an equal distribution of the money annually voted by government to the committee of the Kildare-place Society. There were upwards of 1000 children educated and clothed in that very room, and not a penny of the money voted by government went to their maintenance. No; not a penny—it was paid out of the pockets of persons, some of whom were very badly able to afford it. He had mentioned the two objects of the meeting; the one was a speedy repeal of the Union, and the other an equal and just distribution of the money voted to the Kildare-place Society.

Mr. Keshan, in moving the first resolution, said that he had never before spoken in a public meeting; nor would he speak then on any other subject but a repeal of the Union, which every Irishman held so dearly at heart. He would not think himself worthy of the name of an Irishman if he did not openly & publicly give expression to his feelings on the present occasion. All they wanted was a repeal of that fell measure, the Union, and to get back their nobility and gentry amongst them (cheers). He (Mr. K.) would boldly state that they would get them—they should get them. The next topic to which he would allude, was the necessity of the people avoiding secret societies, for he knew that there were spies and emissaries sent to every quarter of Dublin to watch the movements of the people and to entrap them if possible. He could say much more on this subject, but he would leave it to that great man who had effected so much good for the country, and who would continue to do so as long as he lived (cheers).

Mr. Gorman moved the second resolution—it would speak for itself and he would not therefore offer any observation on it.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Tierney, and seconded by Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Keshan moved the fourth resolution, which was seconded by the Very Rev. Dr. Blake.

The Very Rev. Doctor dwelt on the necessity of getting an equal distribution of the money which was voted annually by government to the Committee of the Kildare-place Society, for the maintenance, not of 1000 children as was mentioned in the advertisement, but upwards of 1300 who were daily instructed in that parish. He thought it necessary to make the state of the poor known to the legislature; and when they knew it, he had no doubt but they would remedy it (hear, hear.)—The clergy of Ireland petitioned the legislature annually to remedy the starving poor of this country, but they did it in vain, and it now remained for the laity to do it. The clergy would of course co-operate with them in carrying it into effect (hear, and cheers). Of the 1,300 children to whom he alluded, there were 600 clothed in the parish, and 60 for whom breakfast was provided daily—to be sure it was a very humble breakfast—they got nothing but stirabout and sour milk, and they received it with as much thankfulness as if they got the diet of a prince (hear, hear). The entire country was now in a state of degradation, and they should take an opportunity of relieving themselves, while the spirit was up, and their rulers somewhat perhaps inclined to listen to the people, and show the legislation that they could not be trampled upon (cheers). He was happy to commit the petition into the hands of a man who would do it ample justice; and that was his chief object in coming forward to second the resolution (loud cheers).

The Rev. Mr. White moved the next resolution, and it was seconded by

Mr. Battersby who said, Mr. Chairman, it is with considerable diffidence I rise to second this importrnt resolution, which has just been placed in my hands, and taken me by surprise. But, sir, as this is a moment when the most humble man should express his feelings, and lift his voice in the cause of Ireland, I trust I will be pardoned for inefficiency (hear, hear). As the advocate of civil and religious liberty, I say, that it is opposed to both—that those who collect the public money, almost from the sweat and blood of the Irish people, should allocate that money to the education of that people agreeably to their conscience and religion (cheers). You all know, my friends, how the people of Ireland have suffered every privation and misery sooner than surrender an iota of their faith, handed to them from ages uncontaminated (cheers). You all know that they might have long since received their rights as men, if they had violated their consciences as christians. This should convince our rulers that it is idle to imagine the misapplication of the public funds in advancing a system of education hostile to their conscience can induce them to barter their religion now (cheering). But, my friends, I second this motion, not because I have any idea that this act of justice will be done, but because it will give us the last demonstrative proof that neither justice nor honour can be obtained for Ireland from a foreign legislature (great cheering, in which Mr. O'Connell warmly concurred). Yes, sir, the manner in which this application will be met, must convince the people, throughout the country, if they want conviction, that if ever justice or liberty can be had for Irishmen, they must get it on Irish ground, from Irishmen, sent forth as their representatives, who will be pledged to their interests, and from those alone (great cheering). My friends, on this important question, I have given my humble opinion. That opinion is, that he who looks to the misery and wretchedness of the country, and does not feel disposed to lend his aid to better her condition cannot be a true patriot or true christian (cheers). Yes, sir, this is not the question of the aristocracy, but of the people: it is not a question of lawyers or orators, or men of great talent, but it is a question that comes home to the humblest man in Ireland (cheers). This, then, is my excuse for thus intruding. This is not a Catholic question, but one in which Catholics, Protestants, Presbyterians, and every class who have any national feeling, is concerned. I trust in God, it is in this light it will shine forth—that it will not be received in a mere religious or party view, but as a subject involving our dearest rights as men, and the dearest prospects of our country. Let us, then, unite in the common struggle for national liberty—let us despise all private societies as our greatest enemies—all personal feeling be buried in oblivion. Let us lay aside those wretched squabbles, and sacrifice on the altar of our country those private bickerings which have been a curse to our land. Let us unite as one man in every legal and constitutional way to restore our native legislature, and thus make Ireland as she ought to be,

Great, glorious, and free.

Mr. Battersby concluded amidst universal applause.

Mr. Smyth, in moving the next resolution, said, he was an humble man and of humble talents, but this was a question for a repeal of the Union, and, as the last speaker said, not a question for the aristocracy, or one exclusively for any sect or party, and as such he would not shrink from doing his duty. He accordingly read the resolution.

Mr. Burke seconded the resolution.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Hughes, and seconded by Mr. James Murphy.

Mr. Feeny moved the eighth resolution, and it was seconded by

Mr. Brady in a very appropriate and pithy speech: he would ask who could look around him and see the smile that illumined the countenance of the *glorious liberator*, who had laboured so much in his country's cause, and not feel delighted. For himself, he felt, on seeing Mr. O'Connell, some of the ardour and enthusiasm with which the youth of Paris were inspired, when they beheld that great man, Lafayette (cheers).

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Ennis and adopted,

Mr. J. J. Murphy rose and said—Reverend sir, I attended this meeting without an intention of trespassing on its time; since, however, I came to the chapel house, a copy of the *Dublin Evening Post* of last night was put into my hand. We are about to enter upon an important struggle, and it is fit the country should be made acquainted with its enemies and its friends. It is right that the mask should be torn from the venal; and that certain men in whom the country hitherto confided, should be exhibited in their proper colours. I have no hesitation in saying, that the article contained in the *Evening Post* of last night is such, as in my conviction, justifies the suspicion of the servility, if not the corruption, of that once respectable print. Mr. O'Connell, at a recent meeting, charged Mr. Conway with having a pension from the Government. For my own part, without being cognizant of the fact, I always understood the case to be so. But whether Mr. C. receives a pension or not, any man who has read the article published last night in the *Evening Post* can have no hesitation in saying, that the veriest scribbler in the dishonest portion of the Dublin press, or the vilest hireling who vends his slander in the columns of the London papers, could not have indited an article more audacious in character, or injurious in effect, than that which has last issued from the pen of Mr. Conway. Mr O'Connell charged him with receiving a pension—does he rebut the charge—No: he first publishes an advertisement abounding in personalities against Mr. O'Connell, and then writes a most insulting article, not against Mr. O'Connell alone, but against the whole country (cheers). If it had been a decent attack on Mr. O'Connell alone it might be laughed at, but such sentiments as were expressed in that article, coming from such a paper as the *Evening Post* once was, though it is now in its dotage, merit, in my mind, the reprobation of every true friend of Ireland (cheers, and loud cries of "we will reprobate him"). Mr. Conway has turned into ridicule the "Volunteers' Association," proposed by Mr. O'Connell. He is angry that Mr. O'Connell has submitted to the proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant. He would have had Mr. O'Connell hold the meeting and bring the matter to legal issue, forsooth! Is he not aware that Mr. O'Connell—influential though he be—cannot guard against the possibility of accidental collision? Does he not know the excited state of the public mind? Is he not aware that a single blow might lead to results frightful to contemplate? Yet with those facts staring him in the face, this man scribbles his stupid opinions with a total disregard to the consequences which might follow from their adoption (hear, hear, and cheers). Does Mr. Conway want to get up a tumult in the country? He is a friend to the existence of the Union. Does he want to mar the hopes of its repeal, by giving an advice which, if adopted, might possibly lead to convulsion (hear, hear)? I hope not. But if such were his object, it is a comfort to know that the opinions of Frederick William Conway have lost their weight with the people of Ireland; and from what he has recently written, I should not be surprised if even a salutary measure were hereafter rejected by the people, if it were sustained by his ill-omened advocacy. If we had *now* a large sum of money to support the press, I think we might reckon on the assistance of the *Evening Post*. But unfortunately—or fortunately rather—the *anti-Unionists* have as yet no fund, and their poverty enables them to estimate the sincerity of their supporters at the press. Ireland shall know the men who laboured from principle; and those who drudged for profit (cheers). I have risen to propose a resolution on this subject merely, but before I sit down I shall say a few words on the general question. Sir, a repeal of the Union is inevitable. It is virtually repealed already. Men of all classes, creeds, and political opinions are harnessed in the cause. The talented and incorruptible portion of the press is with us, and when I see such men as Dr. Blake giving his sanction to our proceedings, I feel convinced that deeper interests are involved than any which arise from mere political considerations. When he, who has devoted his life to the meek offices of charity and religion, descends from his pious avocations to the noise and bustle of a popular assembly—I feel satisfied that the cause of the widow and the orphan, of the naked and the hungry, is deeply intertwined with that which we have assembled to advance (loud cheers). Nothing, (added Mr. Murphy, addressing the working classes(can retard a repeal of the Union but indiscretion on your part. If, said he, the humblest man who hears me join an illegal society, take an unlawful oath, commit a breach of the peace, or any other act which may be construed into the slightest breach of the law, he will do more to retard the progress of that great measure than can Frederick William Conway, were he to scribble balderdash until dooms-day (cheers). Sir, said Mr. Murphy, in conclusion, I speak of Mr. Conway only as a public man. I am aware that for the opinions I have expressed and the resolution I am about to propose, I may subject myself to literary vituperation. However, I have some satisfaction in thinking I am able to defend myself from any attacks that may be made upon me; and if a profligate journal shall assail my motives, an intrepid and honest press will give me space to defend them. Mr. Murphy here proposed the resolution, and sat down amidst loud and continued applause.

Mr. Redmond rose and said, that it was with regret he felt himself obliged to concur in certain sentiments that had fallen from the gentleman by whom the last resolution had been proposed. He had long and intimately known Frederick William Conway, and nothing but the deepest conviction that he had abandoned—shamefully abandoned, the interests of his country—could induce him to concur in the foregoing resolution. But, how could Mr. Conway account for his conduct? In 1810 they saw him the secretary to a society for the repeal of the Union (hear, hear, and cries of shame)! He (Mr. R.) would ask Mr. Conway what had occurred for the last 20 years to change the mind of any independent man who had the true interest of his country at heart on the subject? He would ask ask him what reason had he to know now that the Union was a good measure? He (Mr. R.) denied that the Union had ever in any one instance been productive of advantage in any possible shape to this country during the last thirty years! And this Mr. Conway knew right well also, if he had but the honesty to acknowledge it (hear, hear, hear, and cheers.)—In his first article upon the subject, Mr. Conway says, indeed, we will put out of the question all the causes by which the Union had been obtained. Softly, Mr. Conway, he (Mr. R.) had no notion of allowing this, he could never forget the causes that led to the Union—he had, himself, been made to feel them but too severely. He beheld his father, his mother, and a large family of children expelled from their comfortable home, hunted like wild beasts, deprived of every thing, and nothing whatever left them, but their hope in God, to provide for them (loud cheers). He saw his school-fellows and the companions of his youth left corses in the churchyard, without any one of the living daring to offer over them the last solemn rites. He beheld, in a word, the country desolated from one end to the other, and rendered a scene of destruction; and all this for the purpose of compelling them to submit to that ruinous measure. How after this would Mr. Conway meet him to-morrow, and tell him that the Union was a very good thing, and forsooth that they ought to throw the means by which it was obtained overboard (a laugh). He did not know whether Mr. Conway were pensioned or not, but this he knew, that there appeared to him to be strong internal evidence that something was wrong. It was, however, with pleasure, that he turned to view Mr. Conway differently—Mr. Conway he knew to be a good father, a good husband, of a conciliating character in private life, and altogether an excellent domestic character. And, good God, why did he throw away all this for a mess of pottage. What compensation could any master give him for this? He assailed Mr. O'Connell; that did the latter no harm; but, then, he not only assailed Mr. O'Connell, but he attacked all those who co-operated with him in the work of redemption. These assaults, however, should not affect them, the advocacy of such a man as Mr. Conway, in seeking for a repeal of the Union would have served them, but when a writer departed from truth, his efforts could be of little avail to the cause of any side which he chose to espouse (loud applause).

The Very Rev. Dr. Blake, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell, pronounced a very splendid panegyric upon the hon. gentleman, in honour of whose brilliant services to the cause of civil and religious freedom, he said, a golden statue ought to be erected by a grateful country. The motion was carried of course by acclamation.

Mr. O'Connell then came forward, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, and said—Reverend and respected Sir, and fellow countrymen, every man in the room shall hear the few words, for few they are to be, which I mean to address to you. In the first place, then, my humble thanks are due to Mr. Frederick William Conway, for abusing me; I feel much obliged to him, since the more he abuses me, the more kindly were the looks which I met from my countrymen—(cheers)—and however exaggerated might have been what had fallen from that very rev. gentleman, who had done me the honour of proposing a vote of thanks to me, yet even so, it served to prove to me the flow of kindly feeling towards me by which the act was dictated, and that which they achieved with a Parliament and 70,000 men at their back, would achieve with an unarmed people at my side (great cheering). In Conway's attack upon me, he even goes so far as to take up the names of my two brothers against me; but I can tell Mr. Conway that from their childhood my brothers have always lived in a state of unbroken friendship, and I would say that no human being was ever blessed with more affectionate brothers—brothers, too, any one of whom never expressed a wish to have any thing done that the other did not at once acquiesce in it, and it was done; perfect models of magistrates—protectors of the poor, and ever ready to extend the hand of relief to all around them, by whom it was needed, and but for whose benevolent kindness of heart numbers of persons, it was well known, would have perished of want last year in Killarney (cheers). That makes me forget all—but, poor Conway! he accused me only on three grounds—namely, that I was a hypocrite in religion, a knave in politics, and a blockhead in Parliament! As to the first, it was a question not fitting to be discussed between man and man—God alone, saw and knew the human heart. As to being a knave in politics, that I deny. No one has ever accused me of being bribed, like Conway; and I defy Mr. Conway to this—that he will get one man in all Ireland to say that I am or ever was bribed. After what has been said, and after the resolution that has been come to by the meeting, I defy him to get a single man in Ireland who does not think that he was bribed. As to my being a blockhead, that was, if such were the fact, my misfortune and not my fault. But I have often seen twelve blockheads on a bench, and four blockheads on a bench, who, after listening to me for an hour and a half, did not seem to think me so great a blockhead after all (cheers). There were two things in Mr. Conway's article that appeared rather comical—he conjures up with all his might, the shades of a Burke, a Grattan, a Curran, &c. These men acquired great characters, and their names were deservedly consigned to a glorious immortality: they found Ireland, a poor—wretched—miserable—pitiful province, and they raised her to whatever she is at the present day—they were greater men, no doubt, than I am—but there was not one of them who possessed a heart truer, or more sincerely or fervently devoted to serve his country than I did. I thought that Conway had some cleverness, but I find that his friend of the *Mail* beats him quite hollow (a laugh). I would even go so far as to lay a wager on which would abuse me best for the next fortnight. I have been abused six times a week, three times a week, and once a week, as the papers happened to come out; and after all this, to think of putting me down by newspaper abuse! They might as well attempt to turn me from my course by such means as to turn the course of the river Liffey from its present channel, and make it run to Luggalaw (laughter). But to the question before us: there were every day fresh features springing up, securing to us the so much desired measure of the repeal of the Union (cheers, and hear, hear). This was proved in itself every day distinctly, and the more so that Conway, nor those fellows who are opposed to it, did not even attempt to show any good that the Union had done for Ireland. If it were shown to him that it had ever produced any advantage to the country, then he would at once give in and abandon the agitation of the measure. Show me that the Union has ever been productive of the earning of a day's hire for the poor man—has it ever supplied the wretched starving mother with a morsel of bread to appease the cries of her famishing child?—Let me see will Conway tell us this? Conway asserts that the clergy are not favourably disposed towards the measure for a repeal of the Union, and, indeed, that none of the bishops are for it; now, the fact is that I have got a letter in my pocket from a prelate who, after thanking me for the services I have already rendered the country, adds that I had never before so fine an opportunity of serving her as the present, by seeking a repeal of the Union (hear, and cheers). I have not the permission of the writer to read this document publicly; but it is more than probable that Mr. Conway will, ere long, hear from this bishop himself on the subject, and certainly he is as well able to defend himself as any one that we can boast of (cheers). But Mr. Conway shall hear more on the subject for his information when I tell him that even the day before yesterday I received a letter from another prelate—and I have now three prelates with me for a repeal of the Union (tremendous cheering). Mr. O'Connell proceeded to express his confidence in the general and zealous co-operation, on the part of the clergy, on the subject of the repeal of the Union, and in contradiction to what had been asserted by some, that the clergy had no right to interfere in politics, to prove that it was their duty to do so under the circumstances in which this country was situate, and that to exert themselves in bringing back the Union, was, in particular, an act of charity in itself. The clergy being bound to protect those under their care, and who were now involved in wretchedness and distress, would be relieved, and restored to comfort and prosperity by the repeal of that measure which was the cause of their misfortunes.—After affectionately advising the people, the hon. gentleman concluded amid loud cheering.

Mr. O'Connell moved the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman; and the Very Rev. Dr. Blake having been called on to take the Chair, the meeting separated.

We extract the following important toll cases from a late number of the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*:—

TOLLS AND CUSTOMS.

D. P. RONAYNE *v.* P. CALLAGHAN.

This was a complaint brought to recover the sum of forty shillings, Irish currency, as a fine, incurred by the defendant, for having, at the Cork fair, on the 1st instant, demanded and received from Mr. Michael Aherne, a respectable victualler, two shillings, as toll or custom on four yearlings, which that gentleman had purchased.

Mr. Alderman Bagnell—with whom presided Alderman Parker—said, that on a former occasion the magistrates of that office had pleasure in thanking Mr. Ronayne for his useful and disinterested exertions in the public cause, as well as his forbearance in suspending prosecutions against the corporation for certain omissions in the dockets until they should be supplied.

Mr. Ahern proved, that on the 1st instant, he bought four yearlings at the Cork fair, and was interdicted by the defendant in driving them to his own ground, which adjoined that on which the fair was held, until he paid him two shillings custom money.

In cross-examination, by Mr. Murray, he admitted that the defendant offered to return him back part of the money which he refused.

Alderman Parker would wish to know by whose authority these tolls were raised?

The defendant, replied, by the authority of Jeremiah Hoare. He was immediately convicted in the full penrlty.

SAME *v.* SAME.

Mr. W. Aherne, son of the last witness, proved that he paid the defendant one shilling of the present currency, as toll on one cow and a yearling.

After some observations from Mr. Hoare, under whose authority Callaghan acted, and Mr. Scannel for the plaintiff,

Alderman Parker—Who possesses the right to levy those tolls and customs?

Mr. Haore—The Countess Chatau Villard, for whom I transact business as an agent. The defendant was again convicted.

SAME *v.* SAME.

John Collins deposed that he was obliged to pay 6d custom on a cow at the same fair.

Alderman Bagnell—We will convict on the three cases, in fines of 40s. each. The defendant has the power of appealing.

Mr. Murray—And we will appeal.

Mr. Ronayne—Then I shall prosecute in more than twenty additional cases; and I now tell you that he has no right to levy a single farthing, and I'll take care to upset the whole system. In the mean time, and at the best, the corporation have warranted the collection of customs at the fair only as follows:—6d. Irish on each cow and horse sold;—1d. Irish on each sheep sold, and 3d. on each pig; and any exaction on any other beast is a violation of the corporation who have warranted the collection of customs at the fair only as follows:—5d. Irish on each cow and horse sold;—1d on each sheep sold; and 3d. on each pig; and any exaction on any other beast is a violation of the corporation authority; but I repeat, that a single penny cannot be legally enforced. Mr. Ronayne also said, that no one could imagine the extent of plunder that was carried on in all parts of the country in the raising of custom. He should, however, devote himself to its abatement, and in giving this assurance, he pledged himself that one farthing of the many fines he had received, never went into his pocket. His time and his talents should be given up to it, and as regarded the Cork fair, he intended to bring an action at the next fair, in order to put down the assumed right altogether.

Mr. Hoare.—The lady for whom I act could make more of the field if it were allowed to be turned into any other use. If you upset the right to raise the custom, how are we to act?

Mr. Ronayne—The Attorney-General for England, and Messrs. Moore and O'Connell, of Dublin, are of opinion that the unobstructed use of any field or piece of ground for twenty years, established the liability of that ground to be ever after used for the same public use; and then we put it upon you to prove your legal title to raise those customs at all.

The parties then left the office.

It is thought there will be a profusion of venison at the City of London entertainment, as so many *dear* tickets are on sale.

Mr. Rosborough, Treasurer to the Charitable Society for Relief of Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, has received from the Right Hon. Sir John Byng, by Lord George Hill, 5*l.* in aid of the exhausted funds of that institution.

THE NETHERLANDS.

(From the Courier of Wednesday.)

Important despatches have arrived at the Foreign Office from the Netherlands. The Prince of Orange has placed himself at the head of all the Belgian provinces, and declared them an independent state. We subjoin this important Proclamation and other papers: We have not room for comment:—

"Belgians!—Since I addressed you in my Proclamation of the 5th of the present month, I have studied with care your position. I comprehend it, and recognize you as an independent Nation; which is informing you, that even in the Provinces in which I exercise great power, I will not, in any thing oppose your rights as citizens: choose freely, and by *the same mode* as your compatriots in other Provinces, Deputies for the National Congress which is preparing, and go to defend there the interests of the Nation.

"I place myself thus, in the Provinces which I govern, at the head of the movement which brings you towardz a new and stable condition of things, of which nationality will be the force.

"This is the language of one who will shed his blood for the independence of your soil, and who desires to place himself at your head, to establish your political nationality.

"WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

"Given at Antwerp, Oct. 16, 1830."

Speech of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange to the 8th Regiment of Hussars, composed almost entirely of Belgians:—

"Officers, Sub-Officers, and Native soldiers of Belgium—I have learned that the great question which is in agitation, of the separation of Belgium from Holland, spreads uneasiness in your ranks, and might lead to commit grave errors. I have, therefore, hastened to come among you as he who assisted you in the fields of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, to conquer your national independence with arms in our hands. At present, my friends, on the question of separation which is soon to be decided definitively, it is important that the blood of Belgians should not again flow: my mission being a mission of peace, let my appeal, which is known to you by my Proclamation of the 5th of October, be answered, and we shall restore calm, and trouble will cease.

"Defenders of the country! remain faithful to your colours and wait with confidence the result of my efforts."

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE COURIER.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 19.—Acounts have been received from Antwerp, dated last evening, which mention things there to be in a state of considerable excitement. Crowds are parading the streets, with the Belgian cockade, but there is little apprehension of any excesses being committed. General Van Geen has orders to separate the Dutch from the Belgian troops. The former will, it is said, occupy the citadel; the latter do duty in the town, with the Garde Urbaine."

Courier Office, Three o'Clock.

The speech of the King of the Netherlands on opening the session of the States General on Monday has just been received. It is important, and the Proclamation of the Prince of Orange rather increases than diminishes that import ance.

"Noble and Mighty Lords,

"The zeal which characterised your deliberations during the last extraordinarySession of the States Generals, the wisdom, the prudence, and the patriotism of which you have given proofs upon this occasion, have not been followed by a result which has fulfilled my expectations. I have reason to expect, particularly after the perfect acord which was manifested between the Sovereign and the Representatives of the nation, that an immediate and constitutional examination of the desires and complaints which have been manifested, would have exercised all the moral influence necessary to re-establish every where, in the meantime, repose and tranquillity. My expectation has been deceived in a deplorable manner. Up to that period obedience to the laws, and the preservation of the legal forms, were always the first considerations, and principally favoured those desires and complaints. At a later period the impetuous passions of a blind and excited multitude were not controuled by reflection—they lighted up a violent rebellion, and the efforts of the army of the State to second the hopes of the well-intentioned were insufficient to put down the revolt.

"Even before their arrival at Brussels, the military forces destined for the protection of the inhabitants, had been assailed, although they had previously received a solemn assurance of indulgence and peace; in that city they experienced the most murderous resistance.

"Since then, the armed opposition against the legal Government has extended more and more in the southern provinces; and its progress has been so alarming and so rapid that, for the defence of the faithful provinces of the Netherlands, and the security of their commerce, I took the necessary measures with respect to the sea and land forces, declared moveable a part of the Communal Guards, prepared for a levy *en masse*, and called for a voluntary arming of the inhabitants of those countries.

"The enthusiasm with which this appeal was received, and the fresh marks of attachment to my house which I received on that occasion, have afforded some mitigation to the pain with which my heart is afflicted, by the idea that a handful of rebels was not able to detach such a favoured and interesting population from a government under which they had attained a degree of prosperity and riches before unknown to it, and enjoying, as well in its public and private rights, as in its political, civil, and religious liberties, the largest share of protection.

"The expectation that the greater part of that population would, after mature reflection, wish for the return of those benefits, decided me to invest my beloved son, the Prince of Orange, with the temporary Government of those parts of the Southern Provinces which remained faithful; and to confide to him the care of procuring the re-establishment, as far as possible, of legal order, by means of persuasion, in the rebel Provinces.

"In this manner, by an administrative separation, I prepared, as much as depended on myself, the development of the opinion manifested by the States-General in their last Extraordinary Session; and by this means I was enabled to devote my attention more exclusively to the Northern Provinces, and to employ their strength and resources solely for their interests. At the same time I gave to all my subjects, and to the whole of Europe, a proof that nothing had been neglected to bring back the misguided to a sense of their duty.

"Fortified with the deep consciousness of having kept the solemn oath which I took respecting the fundamental law, and of having unceasingly laboured to co-operate as far as was in my power, in the promotion of the prosperity of the people of the Netherlands, I wait with calmness for the result of those measures, and the issue of the important deliberations to which the events which are taking place in the Southern Provinces give rise at this moment on the part of my Allies, who guarantee the existence of this Kingdom.

"In general the army, by its bravery and moderation, has worthily fulfilled my expectation. Nevertheless, however, I have to deplore, that lately so great a portion of the troops, seduced by erroneous opinions or deceptive promises, should have suffered themselves to be so misled as to break their oaths, forget their duty and abandon their flags.

"These circumstances, so different from a state of peace in which the Kingdom is now placed, have obliged me to open your present session at the Hague. It is agreeable to me to be able to communicate to you on this occasion, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers an assurance of the sincere interest which they take in the evils which afflict our country, and of their friendly sentiments.

"It is not less agreeable for me to be able to inform your High Mightinesses, that the courage and perseverance of the army has put an end to the war that desolated the Island of Java: and that, according to the latest accounts, the desired tranquillity reigned in the other parts of our ultra-marine possessions.

"Continual rains have, in general, injured the harvest. I have taken all the precautions which were in my power to provide, during the approaching winter, for the wants of the poorer classes.

"The internal situation of the Kingdom forms, for the moment, an insurmountable obstacle to a correct estimate of the receipts and disbursements for the approaching year.—Consequently it has appeared to me proper to secure, as much as possible, the continuation of what exists. A project of law which tends to this end, and according to which all the changes which were contemplated will remain without execution, will immediately be presented to your High Mightinesses.

"In virtue of the declaration made at the opening of your last extraordinary session, I adopted a measure to provide for the most pressing wants of the Treasury; the patriotism of the citizens makes me hope that it will have entire success.—However, this measure must be regulated by legislative provisions, which will be submitted to your High Mightinesses during the present session.

"Whatever may be the difficulties of the moment, it is imperative to fulfil the engagements relative to the redemption of the debt of the State, and I propose, in consequence, to present to your assembly a project for the purchase and redemption of the public debt.

"Energetic means of repression and punishment are necessary to prevent the acts and menaces to which the evil disposed might have recourse, to disturb the public mind; and if such were possible, to extend the revolt even to the faithful provinces and cantons. I invoke for this purpose the co-operation of your High Mightinesses. In the mean time, I have been compelled by the urgency of the occasion, to make the preliminary arrangements in that respect, and to direct measures of precaution and *surveillance* with reference to foreigners and travellers.

"In order to satisfy the just desire manifested on many occasions by your High Mightinesses, I had fixed on the first day of February next, as the period for the introduction of the national legislation, and of the judical institutions. The revolt, which has broken out in the Southern Provinces, prevents at this moment the fulfilment of that desire for a fixed period, and consequently the previous establishment of the Legal Court cannot be effected.

"Noble and Mighty Lords—The rapid course of the events, by which for some time past this kingdom has been shaken, may have an influence on several other of our institutions; the issue of these events cannot yet be foreseen, and the very unexpected news that has been received to-day from Antwerp, gives a further proof of the daily progress of a real seperation between the two great divisions of the kingdom. However, I await the issue with confidence, for my conscience is tranquil. I may always reckon upon your concurrence, upon that of the faithful Provinces of the north, as well as upon the support of my Allies, who will maintain the political system of Europe, and I find myself still at the head of the people, whose religious sentiments offer the best gurantee of the tutelar protection of the Almighty."

(FROM THE ROTTERDAM JOURNAL OF OCT. 19.)

"Rotterdam, Oct. 18.—According to private letters received from Antwerp, it appears that a riot had taken place, and that some of the people had been shot. The Municipality have issued a Proclamation that not more than three persons should congregate in the streets.

"General Chasse has shut himself up in the citadel of Antwerp."

"Antwerp, Oct. 17.—At Ghent, on Friday last, at midday, a fight took place between the Volunteers assisted by the people and the Burgher Guard. It arose from a report being spread that the officers of the Burgher Guard intended to permit provisions to be brought into the citadel. Several posts of the Burgher Guard were attacked and disarmed. The chief engagement was at the Recollettenplein. The result was, that the Volunteers and the people were victorious. They speak of four killed and twelve wounded: M. de Culhat is amongst the latter.

"The Baron Hoogvorst is named Commander-in-Chief of the Brussels Militia.

"In the *Luxembourg Journal* it is affirmed that a corps of Austrian troops is on its march to enter the province of Luxembourg."

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

(FROM THE BRITISH TRAVELLER.)

The state of Ireland is very afflicting. Among the grievances—and that not one of the least—may be classed that heartless one, the dislodgment of the cottier tenantry, which is proceeding, we regret to find, with a degree of speed little suited with the march of intellect. The conduct of the landowners is callous in the extreme—of all the evils with which Ireland is plagued, that certainly is the most disgusting which roots up the miserable cabins of the pauper Irish, and sends them adrift upon the wide world, either to beg or perish.—Expatriation seems the order of the day. Why? Because the land-owner, having nothing in view but his own sordid and hateful interest, believes that his rents will be more secure if his lands are parcelled out in large plots, and not subjected to the occupation of the now miserable outcasts. The philanthropic land-owners offer some of the ejected tenantry passports to America. How very amiable! It is, however, these visitations from the powerful landlords which excite and madden the faculties of the insulted, degraded, and oppressed population. But it is, and will ever be, the curse of society that man, to fulfil his inordinate desires, will not stop to inquire the mischief he creates so that his bags be full. It would be invidious to name some of the land-owners; for they compose nearly all the wealthy and enobled of the land. There is, however, for the poor outcasts this consolation—that the day of retribution must arrive, when justice will take her course.

When we reflect on the scenes which are carrying on in Ireland in this respect, we cannot but regret that powerful men should so debase their understandings, and deaden their feelings. The national character would forbid such scenes. Can it be a matter of wonder that discontents prevail—that the people think, not only that they are betrayed, but sold as slaves to the Americans? They reek relief in any shape, and, denied it from those who should protect them, they with one voice call out for a Repeal of the Union, in order that they may besiege the doors of the Parliament House, and lay their sorrows and their miseries at the feet of their members. When starvation stares them in the face—when those who should protect them leave them to the mercy of the winds—on whom can they rely? It is therefore that they hope the Repeal will be the means of providing against their griefs; but at least it will be the asylum for depositing them. The state of Ireland, in respect of the great mass of the population, is distressing in the extreme. Some means of relief should be devised. A system of Poor Laws has been named—the drainage of the bogs is another panacea for curing the evils of Ireland, and many other equally, perhaps, beneficial remedies have been suggested; but they have been met in the British Parliament, and treated with contempt. Perhaps an Irish Parliament would be enabled to suggest a remedy for the distress which prevails. We must however recollect, that the members of the Irish Parliament will be landowners; that though they represent the constituents nearer home, they may still retain those sentiments which rejoice in seeing the poor cottiers wandering by the road-side, to make room for the wealthier landholders. The reflection is a bitter one. At any rate the people of Ireland will be able to tell their griefs. Whether they will obtain relief is a question, but the Repeal must be productive of good; and, judging from the present distress, the determined and unanimous perseverance of the people, and the disjointed and inflamed state of the country, the act which shall repeal the Union will be a politic and a wise measure.

(FROM THE NEWRY EXAMINER.)

Mr. O'Connell has been entertained in nearly all the principal towns of the South of Ireland, and every where his favourite scheme of the repeal of the Union had been most enthusiastically received. A press of matter precludes the possibility of our giving his speech at Cork, which, if we may judge by the published report, is the best he has made. We have only room to allude to the sneers of the London *Times*. That non-descript Journal asserts, that the wish for a repeal of the Union is confined to Mr. O'Connell and a few other restless spirits of no influence or standing in society. A few weeks ago we would have echoed this opinion; but common truth obliges us to apprize our readers that they may prepare themselves for something extraordinary. Our *sole* objection to agitating the question of the repeal of the Union at the present moment was grounded on the impossibility of procuring an unanimous declaration from Ireland in its favour, *without which it never can be effected*. We think we see reasonable grounds on which to base a change of opinions; and we would tell the *Times*, that so far from Mr. O'Connell's views being entertained by a few, we could, by a very trifling exertion, kindle a blaze in a quarter least suspected, which would both astonish and enlighten the sagacious journalists on the other side of the water.

Miscellaneous Articles. The following advertisement is copied from the *New York Gazette*:—"For sale, the new two-story house and a lot of ground, in the flourishing village of Flushing. There are in the village several places of worship, a large seminary for boys and young men, with a number of other *articles*."

IRELAND—THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The London Ministerial papers are so seldom correct in the opinions they propound, regarding Ireland, that we feel peculiar pleasure in copying the following from the *Courier*. Our contemporary, it will be seen, attributes the miseries under which this country groans to Absenteeism: we wish he had gone a little further, and traced Absenteeism to its source—the Legislative Union:—

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* complains, and apparently with cause, of falsehood and exaggeration in the private correspondence from Ireland which is published by some of our contemporaries. We have no doubt that a great many very false, as well as very silly things, are related of the Irish by the Dublin correspondents of the London papers. Many of those who read communications from Ireland will believe any thing; and it would be strange, indeed, if with such a scope for the imaginative faculties of private correspondents, they were to confine themselves merely to matters of fact, of little interest in the relation. The readiness with which the wildest things are told and believed of Ireland would induce a person ignorant of its geographical position, and close political connexion with Great Britain, to think that it was some island of the South Seas, peopled by aborigines, who had scarcely discovered that they were a biped and not a quadruped race; or among whom, if the use of arms was known, the reasoning faculty was not yet perceptible. The truth, however, appears to be, that the Irish are not essentially different in their make, manners, and feelings, from the rest of human kind, but that they are too little known and associated with by Englishmen of observation when in Ireland, or too much under the influence of persons whose interest it is to misrepresent and deceive them.

This, however, is a very serious and a very unnatural state of things, and it is important to inquire how it happens that the British public at large know so little of their Irish fellow-subjects, or of the condition of the country. Perhaps two words—the absentee system—will account for all. If the great landed proprietors, many of whom are English, abandon their tenants to their own resources, mental as well as physical, and content themselves with the imperfect, and but too frequently interested statements, derived through their agents—if the only knowledge which they have of the persons with whom they ought to be in frequent and intimate intercourse, is obtained from middle-men and speculators, whose interest it is to oppress the tenant, and create in his mind an unfavourable feeling towards his landlord—we must not be surprised when we hear that the population of Ireland is suffering from distress, or even famine, and find the perverseness or violence of conduct, which was generated by the absentee system, attributed to a natural badness of disposition in the Irish character. If the landlords resided on their estates, encouraging their tenants in pursuits of industry, deterring them from habits of idleness, and creating those feelings of attachment for superiors which can only result from a conviction of the interest taken by the latter in the welfare of the middling and lower orders, we should have less of Irish distress, and more of Irish good conduct, than we have been accustomed to hear of during the present century. The present system is one which tends alike to the injury of all parties except the middle men and speculators, who thrive upon it, and the political demagogue, who is sure to find ready listeners and approvers among a wretched and ill-informed population. The Government, which is by no means fairly responsible for this evil, is made, however, to appear odious in the eyes of the people. The humane, but still imprudent absentee landlord, is cheated of his rent by tenants who have the means of payment, by false statements of distress, which the word of his agent, a suspected character, is insufficient to expose, and the really distressed tenant appeals in vain to a harsh landlord, who has been taught by his agents that every tenant attempts to cheat his landlord, and that the rigid enforcement of his due is the first duty of the landed proprietor. How different would the condition of society in Ireland be, if the owners of property would, for a few years at least, reside upon their own estates, improving the habits of their adult dependants, and judiciously introducing among the youth of both sexes, a system of education so contrived as to enlighten the mind of the pupil without alarming the religious prejudices of the parent, or justifying the interference of the Catholic Pastor! What an important change might there not be effected, if the landlord would first manifest to his tenants and labourers his desire for their bodily comfort, by remitting rents or increasing wages in times of real distress, and then avail himself of the hold which he had obtained in his affections to suggest gradually and delicately, and always without reference to religious distinctions, that course of mental improvement which can alone ameliorate the condition of the Irish people!

We are now told that Ireland is in a state of great distress from the failure of the potatoe crop; and, consequently, that the Irish are ripe for rebellion. That the *consequently* should follow as a matter of course, is only to be attributed to the accursed system of which we complain, and the lamentable ignorance of their real interests in which the Irish have been kept by imprudent landlords and mercenary middle-men or agents. The security against rebellion now, although a very effectual one, is not such as would be most effectual if another and a better system were in force. The lower orders of Irishmen might be made more industrious and more provident than they are now; and if, in such an improved condition, a season of scarcity should come on, it would not find them unprovided. They would not then be driven by want to acts of outrage, or be seduced through a state of ignorance, by political demagogues, into a belief that their distress arose from causes for which neither the Government nor their superiors at home, were accountable. We would not, however, have it inferred that the statements which have appeared, of the distressed condition of the lower orders of Irish, and of their turbulent disposition, are true. We merely admit, for the sake of argument, that they are so to a certain extent; but the proneness to exaggeration of the private correspondents who send information on Irish subjects to the English press is too evident for us to attach implicit credit to what is stated through such a channel.

Murder.—We have just heard of an atrocious murder which was committed at Newtown-Limavady, on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning last. The person murdered was an old woman named Hunter, who kept a lodging house there for pedlars and such persons. The night previous to that on which the murder was perpetrated, two travelling chapmen and two women lodged in the house. It appears that the former left it early on Tuesday morning, but that one of them was seen lurking about it that evening. The body was found at the foot of the stairs on Wednesday morning, with the head literally beaten to pieces. Strong suspicions being felt in regard to the pedlars, they were traced to this city by Captain Atkinson, of the Constabulary, who, on his arrival here, on Wednesday night, proceeded (accompanied by Joshua Gillespie, Esq. a magistrate of the county, and one or two active constables) to search different houses where it was conjectured they might be, and who, at length, succeeded in apprehending them in a house in the long Bogside. They were immediately transmitted to Newtown-Limavady, to undergo an examination. *Derry Sentinel.*

Malicious Burning.—On the night of Monday the 4th inst., the house of Mr. John Anderson, of Drumond, near Hamiltonsbawn, was maliciously set on fire, by placing a coal in the thatch. About twelve o'clock, the fire was discovered by an individual, who lost no time in alarming the family; and, with the help of the neighbours, the fire was fortunately extinguished. There cannot be the least doubt but that the act was malicious, as a coal of fire was discovered in the thatch. The fire was making rapid way when first observed: the merciful interposition of Providence alone preserved the lives of the inmates, thirteen in number, all of whom had some time previously retired to rest. A warrant has been issued against a woman, who, about eleven o'clock on the night in question, was seen going towards Mr. Anderson's house, at the same time that some sparks of fire were observed flying from her person. This woman has, for the present, eluded the search of the active police.—*Newry Telegraph.*

East India Company's Silk Sale.—This morning the East India Company's sale of raw silks commenced at the India House. The total amount of the company's declaration was 2,600 bales, being more by 200 bales than the last declaration. Independently of this description of silk, there is also to be offered a pretty large quantity of privileged trade silks, consisting of China, Persian, and other silks. The sale was pretty fully attended to-day by throwsters, manufacturer from the country, as well as others interested in the trade The Company's Bengals are at present on sale, and are going off with some briskness, there being a competition for most of the lots. The qualities sold this morning went off at from 12s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. per lb. The sale will not end for some days.—*London Paper of Monday.*

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.

One-third of a Subscription of 25 sovs each, for four yrs old colts 8st 10lb, and fillies 8st 7lb. DI bona fide the property of subscribers.

Sir M. Wood's Lucetta .... Walked over
Lord Exeter's Varna .... paid

Duke of Grafton, Lord Tavistock, Lord Jersey, Duke of Rutland, and Mr. Payne, did not name.

Fifty pounds for two yrs old colts 8st 4lb. TYC. Entrance 5 guineas.

Two guineas of the entrance-money will be returned to the owners of those horses which start, and of those which are drawn at or before the time of reading the list the evening before running.

Lord Cleveland's br c by Emilius, out of Camilla 1
Colonel Wilson's ch f by Juniper, dam by Rubens, out of Tippetywitchet 2

Won by a length. 18 started—3 drawn. 5 to 2 agst the winner.

Lord Jersey's Juryman, 8st, beat Sir M. Wood's Haji Baba, 8st 10lb. AF. 150, h ft. Won by three lengths. 2 to 1 on Juryman.

Renewal of the Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two yrs old colts 8st 5lb, and fillies 8st 3lb. TYC. The winner of the July Stakes to carry 7lb extra.

Duke of Grafton's b f Oxygen, by Emilius, out of Whizgig 1
Lord Egremont's bl f, by Whalebone, out of Thalestris 2

Won by a length. 6 to 4 on Oxygen. 13 started. The Judge placed but 2. 24 paid.

Duke of Rutland's Cadland beat Mr. D. Radcliffe's Zinganee, 11 st each, BC for the Whip and 200 sovs each. Won easy. 6 to 4 agst Cadland.

NEWMARKET—KINGSTON HOUSE-ROOMS,

Tuesday Night, 11 o'Clock.

The result of the Two Year old Races this afternoon has had an important effect on the betting for the Derby and Oaks; Caleb, as a matter of course, is less in favour, while brother to Zinganee, who ran second to Oxygen in the last meeting, has sprung to 14 to 1, and plenty of friends.

DERBY.

14 to 1 agst Bohemia, Brother to Zinganee (taken)	10 to 1 agst Caleb offered 18 to 1 agst Cobweb

Very high odds agst Tam O'Shanter and Washington.

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Oxygen (taken)	13 to 2 agst Circassian

The Oatlands (to-morrow).—Out of the 14 horses entered, the following have accepted:—

Coromer, 5 yrs, 9st	Clio, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb
Caller, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb	Coventry, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb
Mouche, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb	Red Rover, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb
Captain Arthur, 5 yrs, 13lb	

Varna and Donegani accepted, but have paid. Caller is the favourite, but no odds yet quoted.

Prendergast Stakes.—Zany at about 5 to 4 agst him. Bohemian is talked of, but his starting is considered doubtful.

A match has been made for Friday, between Lord Ranelagh's Donegani, and Mr. Goddard's Sketch Book, at 8st 5lb each, 100, h ft.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

BELFAST, Oct. 20.

We had to-day a good supply of oats and oatmeal, both of which met a dull sale—the former at a decline of 6d to 8d per cwt, prices rating from 6s 3d to 7s, and in a few instances 7s 3d per cwt. Oatmeal, 13s to 13s 10d. The supply of whe t is deficient both in quality aod quantity; inferior samples are dull at 9s to 11s, whilst good parcels are eagerly taken at 12s to 14s per cwt. Barley, in good demand, at 7s 3d to 8s, and rather a limited supply. Butter, 9½d per lb; Potatoes, 2s 4d to 3s per cwt.

CLONMEL, Oct. 20.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Rend. Lard, per cwt.	34	0	to —		0	Oats, per stone....	0	8½	to	0	9
Oatmeal.....	14	0	to —		0	Wheat do.	1	4½	to	1	6½
Butter.....	92	0	to 92		6	Beef, per lb, ...	0	3	to	0	4½
Second Flour, bag	40	0	to 00		0	Mutton	0	3	to	0	4
Barley, per brl	14	0	to 14		6	Veal	0	5	to	0	6

Potatoes.....3½d to 4½d per stone.

ENNISKILLEN, Oct. 13.

Wheat, per brl....	00	0	to 00		6	Potatoes, per stone	0	3	to	0	3½
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15	0	to 16		0	Beef, per lb	0	3	to	0	4
Oats, per st. ..	0	9	to 0	11		Mutton	0	3½	to	0	4½
Flour, per cwt	25	0	to 00		0						

LIMERICK, Oct. 21.

Wheat, per stone,	1	4½	to	1	5½	Oatmeal, per cwt.	15	6	to	00	0
Oats	0	9	to	0	9½	Potatoes, per buck,	0	6	to	0	0
Barley.....	0	8½	to	0	9½	Butter, per cwt.	76	0	to	81	0
Flour, per bag....	36	0	to	38	0	Beef, per lb.....	0	2½	to	0	3½

MULLINGAR, Oct. 21.

Wheat, per brl....	29	0	to 32		0	Butter, per lb.....	0	7	to	0	9
Oats, per brl.....	12	6	to 13		0	Tallow, per st.....	0	0	to	0	0
Oatmeal, cwt.....	14	6	to 15		0	Veal, per lb.....	0	5	to	0	6
Potatoes, per st ...	0	3	to 0	4		Beef per ditto	0	4	to	0	4½

TRALEE, Oct. 16.

Wheat, per stone, 1s to 1s 7d: Oats, 8d to 9d: Barley, 8d to 9d Butter, 72s to 92s.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

(Accurately reported for the Freeman's Journal, October 22.)

SMITHFIELD.

Thursday being the second market day of the slaughtering season, we had a good supply of Horned Cattle and Sheep, but very few Calves.—Cooper's prices—Beef, 20s to 22s: Pork, 28s. A great number of Horned Cattle and Sheep bought for export. Butchers' prices steady.

Hay—2s 8d to 3s 0d, per cwt.; Old, 0s 0d do.

Straw—Oats, 2s 0d to 0s 0d; Wheat 1s 10d.

Butchers' Meat—Beef, First, 6d to 0d; Second, 5½d; Third, 3½d to 0d; Muton, 4½d to 5d; Veal, 5½d to 6½d; Lamb, 0d; Pork, 3½d.

NEW MARKET, COOMB, EARL OF MEATH'S LIBERTY.

Hay—From 2s 4d to 2s 10d per cwt.

Straw—From 1s 0d to 1s 8d do.

Oats—From 12s to 12s 6d per barrel.

Butter—Sold in the cup from 8½d to 10d per lb.

A large quantity of Pigs in market, which sold well.

SPITALFIELDS.

Bacon—Best, 40s to 42s; Hams, 36s; Pigs' Checks, 30s per

Butter—1st quality, 9½d; Second, 9d; Third 8d per lb; Pirkin Butter 90s to 92s per cwt.

Kevin-street Crane—Wednesday, First Butter, 10d; Second ditto 9½d per lb.

Green-street Crane—Butter, 9d to 0d.

Potatoes—Apples, 2s 8d; Pinks, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Cups, 2s. to 2s 2d

Eggs—5s 8d to 5s 10d per hundred.

Tallow—Russia, 37s to s; Irish, 39s to 0 per cwt; Soap, per st. 5s 3d; Candles, per lb. 6d; Moulds, 7d; Butchers' fat 3s 6d per stone.

Leather Crane—Heavy Butt, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; Light do 1s to 1s 3d; Calf Skins, 1s 7d to 1s 10d; Slitters, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; Kips, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; Cordovan, 2s 0d to 2s 4d. Trade brisk, but no alteration in price.

Coals—Whitehaven, 18s; Workingson, 17s; Scotch, 17s; Harrington, 16s; Swansea, 18s; Maryport 17s perton.

Whiskey—Distillers' Price—Old, 8s 9d; New, 7s 9d per imp. gallon.

Wool Crane—Wool, per stone, 13s to —s. A fair demand.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, Oct, 22.—We had rather a small supply of Oats, which brought from 6d to 1s per barrel advance on last week's prices. Wheat, Oatmeal, Flour, and Barley, without alteration.

Prime Red Wheat	28s	0d	to 30s	0d
Ditto White	30s	0d	to 31s	0d
Oats	12s	0d	to 13s	0d
Bere	11s	0d	to 12s	0d
Barley	15s	6d	to 00s	0d
Oatmeal, per cwt	11s	0d	to 13s	0d
New Flour, per cwt.	17s	0d	to 18s	0d
Old ditto	18s	0d	to 19s	0d
Bran, per barrel	4s	0d	to 0s	0d

A man of the name of John Bryan, charged with sheep-stealing, broke out of the Bridewell of Thurles, on Wednesday night last, by making a breach in the roof, through which he descended by means of his blankets, cut in stripes.

Monday night, a boy fell overboard from the Sybil packet at Dunmore, and was drowned.

PIER HEAD—DUBLIN.

EVENING TIDE—OCT. 20.

		SAILED FOR
Friends, M'Dougall, herrings	..	Wick
		SAILED FOR
Fearon, Childridge, general cargo	..	Liverpool
John, Davis, ditto	.....	Ditto
Oulton, Renny, grain	..	Ditto
Liberty, Norman, ditto	....	Ditto
Venus, Williams, ditto	.....	Ditto
Swift, Leonard, ditto	..	Ditto
William Pitt, Ellis, ditto	.....	Ditto
Flint Castle, Griffiths, ditto	.....	Ditto

Seven vessels in ballast.
Wind—S.W.

MORNING TIDE—OCT. 21.

		ARRIVED FROM
Marie, Victorie, Vibert, apples	.....	Jersey
Hannah, Holmes, sugars	.....	Antigua
Birmingham, steamer, goods and passengers	..	Liverpool
Leeds, steamer, goods and passengers	....	Bordeaux
Erin, steamer, goods and passengers	..	London
Shannon, steamer, goods and passengers		London
		SAILED FOR
Mersey, steamer, goods and passengers,	..	Liverpool
Shamrock, steamer, goods and passengers	..	Belfast

Wind—SW. to W.

EVENING TIDE—OCT. 22.

Nottingham, steamer, goods and passengers	..	Liverpool
Ballinasloe, steamer, goods and passengers	..	Liverpool
St. Patrick, steamer, goods and passengers	..	Bristol
Amelia, Ferguson, bark,	.....	Leghorn
Cyclopse, Cochran, timber	..	Quebec
		SAILED FOR
Erin, steamer, goods and passengers	..	Glasgow
Nottingham, steamer, goods and passengers	..	Liverpool
St. Lucie, Rowling, general cargo		Liverpoo
Lark, Denward, cattle	....	Liverpool
Jane, Byrne, cattle	....	Liverpool
Arina, Buck, grain	....	London
Elizabeth, Walsh, grain	....	London
Naotilus, Dansford, grain	.....	London
Susanna and Jane Ledwich, grain	.....	Bristol
John and Ann, Jones, grain	.....	Bristol
Charlotte, Chapman, grain	..	Bristol
Trident, George, grain	..	Gloucester
Buboa, Morgan, grain	..	Gloucester
Betsy, Brewston, bones	..	Aberdeen
Runcorn, Vernon, bones	....	Chester

Ten vessels in ballast.
Wind—W.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR THIS DAY.

Morning	18 minutes past 2
Evening	41 minutes past 2

DUBLIN: Printed for the Proprietor, by E. DUFFY, at the Office No. 5, Princes's-street, Sackville street, close to the General Post Office

Secretary's Lodge

Oct 23. 1820

My dear D'Aguilar

I enclose you Mr Freeman's Journal in which you will perceive that Mr. O'Connel has used expressions towards me which proceeding from a person who may be supposed to have the claims of a Gentleman if I

were to insult him, entitles me therefore to call upon him, first to ascertain whether he avows those expressions, & next whether he is disposed to maintain them, affording me in such case, the remedy which one Gentleman has a right to expect from another.

If Mr. O'Connel refuses to give me this satisfaction it will be for the world to judge how far that Individual who chooses to screen himself from the usual consequences of insulting and then can be justified in making use of ~~grossly~~ intemperate language, which would be grossly offensive proceeding from the lips of any Gentleman.

I am
Sydney D'Aguilar
Yr. very ob.
Colonel D'Aguilar
To
W. Hewdinge
P.S.

P. S. Mr. O. will probably not be at home at half after 12 o'clock & I therefore beg of you to call upon him as early as you can.

I shall be at the Castle at 1 o'clock.

Sec. Lodge - Oct 23. 1830

My dear D'Aguilar

I enclose you the Freeman's Journal in which you will perceive that Mr. O'Connell has used expressions towards me, which proceeding from a person who may be supposed to have the claims of a Gentleman if I were to insult him, entitles me therefore to call upon him, first to ascertain whether he

avows those expressions, & must whether he is disposed to maintain them, affording me in such case, the remedy which one gentleman has a right to expect from another.

If Mr. O'Connel refuses to give me this satisfaction, it will be for the world to judge, ~~whether~~ how far that individual who chooses to screen himself from the usual consequences of insulting another, can be justified ~~in not to be this last person~~ in making use of such intemperate language, which wd. be justly offensive proceeding from the lips of any gentleman.

I am Sir Your D'Aguilar
Yours very truly
A. Vandeleur

Colonel D'Aguilar
&c &c &c

Mr. O.C. will probably not be at Home at half after 12 o'clock & I therefore beg if you to call upon

him as early as you can –
I shall be at the Castle at
10 o'Clock –

Copy

Mr Clarke does not feel himself called on either to prove or disprove anything attributed to him by the publishers papers - At the same time that of any allegation of fact he pointed out to him attributed to him which is at time he will readily either disprove the assertion if untrue attributed or contradict out stone in every way possible for the allegation if he made use of it -

As man living is more ready than Mr Clarke to disprove and stone for any error in point of fact, which he

any have fallen into —
xxx Mr O'Connell seems not to receive any
kind of communication with reference
thereto — He utterly disclaims
any reference of such a note of pres
enting, to the consequences of such
disclaimer what they may +++ — depending
his entirely to extract out alone for
any fact alledged by him not
founded in proof —

He spoke of Sir Henry Bradinge
in his public capacity as an extremest
of Despotism — He did not say one
word of him in his private capacity

As a public man he did speak
of Sir Henry as he would of any other
man who trampled on the liberties
of Portumna — and he most say that
fighting a duel would be a bad way
to prove that Sir Henry Bradinge was
right or Mr O'Connell wrong —

Having received this from Mr O'Connells
hand and read it in Mr O'Connells
presence, it only remains for me to say
that this is not the discovered of the

of the Sentiments expressed by his being
Rudely cut I do therefore in that
Gentlemans name call upon Mr
O'Connell for that Satisfaction for his
improper and intemperate language which
is due from one gentleman to another

Yours &c

Mr O'Connell having heard me - then
said - I spoke shortly - but
added in his usual Dry
"In addition to the property I marked
as discovered - (viz the three Child
of Fortune and of War -) I discover
using the words "kiss my Sinks"

Dublin 27 Octr: 30

My dear Lord

Many thanks for your
letter from Kingston — which
I think will prove to be benefit —
— The Marquis I left
in Derry — and which I
hoped at very uncertain he
should get immediately to
Enter Town & answer my
questions — Was written for
my own private satisfaction.

and as I had never seen
the Man of the people before
has more descriptive of him
than the circumstances required

Say send it back to
me and take this in
its place — It is precisely
the same thing except that
I have left out the first para
graph and added another
which was of considerable
importance at the time and
which I had accidentally
omitted in transcribing —

You will quite understand
that this is all the
merest part of what passed
between us — but this is
the pith and gist of the
thing and will give you
a perfect idea of the tone
and manner of the whole
transaction — and I am
quite sure I have obtained
as far as they go O'Connell's
very words — Ever faithfully yours
Geo Repealer

Irish

Oct. 22. 1830

Sir G. Ó's affair
with Mr. O'Connell.

A Wood Esq

Copy

Secretary's Lodge
Oct 23. 1830

My dear D'Aguilar

I enclose you the Freeman's Journal in which you will perceive that Mr. O'Connell has used expressions towards me which proceeding from a person who may be supposed to have the claims of a Gentleman if I were to insult him, entitles me therefore to call upon him, first to ascertain whether he avows these expressions

and next whether he is disposed to maintain them, affording me in such case the remedy which one Gentleman has a right to expect from another. If Mr. O'Connell refuses to give me this satisfaction, it will be for the world to judge how far that Individual who chooses to screen himself from the usual consequences of insulting another can be justified in making use of intemperate language, which would be grossly offensive proceeding from the lips of any other Gentleman.

Sam. My dear D'Aguilar
Yr very truly
P. O'Hardinge

Colonel D'Aguilar

P.S. Mr. O'Connell will probably not be at home at half after 12 o'clock, and therefore beg of you to call upon him as early as you can.

I shall be at the Castle at one o'clock.

Copy

Sir W.H. to Colonel

D'Aguilar

Oct 23. /30

Enclosing copy of

Freeman Journal

begging the Colonel

to wait upon Mr.

O'Connel to ascertain

whether he avows the

Papers.

Confidential

November 21. 1830

My Dear Gordon,

You know my regret that the D. of Wellington and Ld Grey did not co-alesce - You also know my individual wish to offer no factious opposition -

Here are my proofs:

Lord Grey has recommended the D. of Richmond to be Master General of the Ordnance - The D. of R. is a Captain, with the Brevet Rank of Lieu^t Colonel - Even if he sells out, it will not mend the matter - The Office of Mr General of the Ordnance is a high Military Office, with a Civil Board to Control an expenditure of about 2 Millions. The Master General cannot be divested of his Mily responsibility - He is Colonel of 9 Battalions of Artilly in peace - and in war, of 30.000 Men and 15000 Horses - for whose discipline and Science he is personally, and Militarily responsible.

He

He is also Colonel of 250 Officers of Engs. - and of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, about 20 Comps.

The whole of the Management of these Corps is under his Military Superintendance - He has also the responsibility, and must give his Military Opinion to the Cabinet on all points connected with the Defence of the Empire at Home and Abroad - exclusive of all Military Buildings - Military Stores - and the Materiel of War - He must decide upon those Military Matters, and not his Board which is Civil with the exception of the Lt. General -

From the D. of Marlborough down to the present day, every Master General has been a General Officer of Rank & of experience - there is not a single exception - this appointment has excited a ferment amongst the Mily at the Clubs, which I assure you it will be expedient to allay - they consider this appointment an invasion of a professional privilege - a deprivation of almost the only great object of a Mily Officer's ambition, and which is now to be converted into a Civil Office for the first time for a political object in favor of a young Nobleman, to whom the Officers of the Army are far from partial, considering this appointment to be indirectly a reward for the D. of R. attacks upon the D. of W. and a blow aimed at the D. of W. who filled that Office for eight years after he was a Field Marshal.

Be that as it may, is it in these times prudent to disgust the Officers of the Army by an Aristocratic and Political usurpation of a Military Right, conferred to the Army as their Professional Reward for Centuries? -

In other quarters the clamour is great - I hear it is intended to move for the description of the duties

of the Ho. Genl. laid before the Finance Comte., and to call for a list of Mr. Genls. with their Military Rank for the last 200 Years –

I must in such case be forced into a discussion, which will compel me to defend my Cloth, as Ld. Grey will stand by his Order – I speak out – You know Ld. Grey – he will have the whole Army against him – the Revolution-ary remarks made yesterday by Officers of the Army are quite new, and I trust Ld. Grey will not compel us at this moment to add fuel to the flame in the H. of Cs. – It will do irreparable Mischief – my object is to avoid this Mischief in which I fear I may be obliged to take a reluctant part, & I have considered it the safest and most worthy part, to apprize You confidentially of what is passing, that You may exercise Your discretion on the subject –

My Motives might be Misconstrued – therefore I beg I may not be quoted –

Ever, my dear Gordon, Yrs. very truly
Signed H. Hardinge

Let me have this letter, or a Copy – I have written it in great haste

This is
important.
If above Mr H. H
was carrying Thomas
was brought in their
Hospitals
Mr Dodd
Mr W. I. Smith
Atty

21 Thomas Square
Nov. 13. 1830.

My dear Sir,

Accept my warm acknowledgments for your kind communication. I return you my sincere thanks.

I have been detained here by private business, but hope to be able to go to Madison in the course of next week, when I shall

have the honor of waiting
on you.

I fully concur with you
in the opinion which you
have suggested, respecting
the propriety of confining
any written statement to
a declaration that you
were willing to facilitate
my coming into the
house —

Yours very faithful. and obliged
Richard Rush

W. Sheil B. Rd 30

Ack. letter about
seat in Perth.

Lady Morgan takes the liberty of extreme anxiety, to have some and the liberty to address Lin Henry Hardinge Lans preamble in answer to the note he had the kindness to address to Lin Charles Morgan — It arrived at a moment, when Lin Charles was all but gone out, an inflammation in the throat having nearly produced suffocation He is now convalescent, but, too weak to write, he has desired Lady M — to express his satisfaction that his

letters "on the Repeal" have met Sir Henry Hardinge's approbation — and his regrets — that his present state of health forbids him following them up, — and thus complying with the wishes of all the intelligent classes here, that he should do so! — It is particularly gracious to him that Sir H. H. (of whose judgment he has the highest opinion, and in whose wise & benevolent views for this country, he has the most perfect confidence) should join in this wish — which he will be happy to comply with, should his health permit him to apply to writing before the expediency of doing so shall have passed away. Thinking of the letters on the Wheel, Archdeacon Singleton found to lady Morgan some sad foreing, such as the sad sentiments, "that the great influence they have produced arose in a great degree from the well known uncompromising character of the writer" — and this is the truth; consistency is a powerful ally — it is the whole secret of La Fayette's influence upon the minds of men — Sir Charles M. has been urged

by many other poor communities
abroad people here to have
the 3 letters re-published in
London – either in the
papers – or in a pamphlet
pamphlet form, as here
some of these letters really
tell the history of indeed
all here are looking with
the greatest anxiety for the
results of Tuesday's debates;
the question of Reform, as bearing
relates to English policy, it
belongs to Europe – to the
world! – come it must – or rather
come it has – it is decided
by the wants & spirit of
the age, & what humanity

is but formula! — Louis the 18th Convoked his unfortunate Brother, Louis the 16th & put himself at the head of the "Revolution"! Catherine de Medicis, forced her son Henry the 3d & put himself at the head of the League! once if the Duke of Wellington acts by Reform, as by the Catholic question, he will lose the glory of doing that, which is now inevitable by other means — for between Reform & Revolution there is now no alternative! — Sir H. Hardinge is entreated to London this

this Sylph lady! but women
with fools & children speak the truth,
upon truths, (and after them)
which the wise are cautious
to admit, and reluctant to
advance —

Lady M cannot conclude
without exposing her
goodness to the kind-hearted
& excellent Lady Emily
Hardinge for her benevolent
attention during Lady Morgan's
hour of pitiful trial. This
Noble, is hard fearing on
the fresh Sorrows suffered
to him by the jealousy of
the Pope, & her Lady's kind
fostering attention —

Dublin Nov 16. 1830

Kildare Street

A few papers the Albion
in support of the D. of Bellington
have this morning been
sent to Lin & Morgan!

To
The Right Honble
Sir Henry Hardinge
&c

know his name. — Sir Charles' chapters on ~~of~~ Philosophy & on Public opinion have both instructed & delighted me as they will also, abler & better heads than mine. I am not yet come to that on Primogeniture, on which subject I particularly wish for the judgment of such a Political philosopher — Talking of him I much regret the cessation of "his letters on the Union" repeat — I very much wish those letters already published could be re-published in England — for the instruction

of those who are soon to discuss the question in Parl.

Then the value of his comprehensive views will be felt members will take his ideas & give him no thanks, but by incorporating them into their speeches give them currency

For the members of persons who can see the value of reasoning till it gets stamped by authority is small, & the purest gold won't circulate well without the ~~[illegible]~~ head of Great George upon it

Yours truly &c.

~~[illegible]~~

Private

Whitehall Gardens
Nov. 21. 1835

My dear Sir

Should you be disengaged at any time between 11 & 1 o'Clock tomorrow, I should be very much obliged to you to allow me a few minutes conversation with you. My appointments as your Successor can be no secret to you - and as I am doubtful how soon I may be compelled to leave Sir Jerry

Re-election. I am anxious to take the earliest opportunity of seeing you upon one or two points of personal, as well as upon others of public interest. On the former we may make arrangements mutually convenient – and on the latter I flatter myself there will be so little of discrepancy in our general views, that I shall have great advantage in hearing, and you will have no objection to give me, the result of your observations & experience.

At the risk of its being considered a piece of ~~affectation~~ in a stranger, I must assure you of my very sincere regret that the new Government cannot expect the benefit of your Cooperation – I hope its measures will be such that we shall have no fear of experiencing your opposition.

Believe me
My dear Sir
Sir Thomas Graves faithfully
&c &c

E. Stanley

Mr. Stanley

Nov. 21/20

Enquiry when Court. for
Sir H.H. to see him.
announces a part of
Ch. Secy. — regrets the
New Govt. cannot expect the
benefit
of his co-operation :- hopes
that it will not meet with
his opposition.

Acted Nov
Rd. in H.B.

No 695

War Office,
30th November 1830.

Sir,

0242 I have the honor to transmit by direction of the Secretary at War the enclosed extract from the Act 6th George 4. Cap. 17, and to remind you of the same, in order to guard against the consequences of your accidentally omitting to comply with the provisions of the Act.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
L Sulivan

Maj. Genl
Rt. Hon.le Sir W. Vaidinger K.C.B.

EXTRACT from Act 9 George IV. Cap. 17.

Form of Declaration.

'I *A. B.* do solemnly and sincerely, in the Presence of God, profess, 'testify, and declare, upon the true Faith of a Christian, That I will 'never exercise any Power, Authority, or Influence which I may possess 'by virtue of the Office of to injure or 'weaken the Protestant Church as it is by Law established in *England*, 'or to disturb the said Church, or the Bishops and Clergy of the said 'Church, in the Possession of any Rights or Privileges to which such 'Church, or the said Bishops and Clergy, are or may be by Law entitled.'

Persons admitted into any Office which heretofore required the taking of the Sacrament, shall make the Declaration within Six Months, or the Appointment be void.

V. And be it further enacted, That every Person who shall hereafter be admitted into any Office or Employment, or who shall accept from His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, any Patent, Grant, or Commission, and who by his Admittance into such Office or Employment or Place of Trust, or by his Acceptance of such Patent, Grant, or Commission, or by the Receipt of any Pay, Salary, Fee, or Wages by reason thereof, would by the Laws in force immediately before the passing this Act have been required to take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Rights or Usage of the Church of *England*, shall *within Six Calendar Months* after his Admission to such Office, Employment, or Place of Trust, or his Acceptance of such Patent, Grant, or Commission, make and subscribe the aforesaid Declaration, *or in Default thereof his Appointment to such Office, Employment, or Place of Trust, and such Patent, Grant, or Commission, shall be wholly void.*

Declaration to be made in the Court of Chancery or King's Bench, or at the Quarter Sessions.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid Declaration shall be made and subscribed in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery, or in the Court of King's Bench, or at the Quarter Sessions of the County or Place where the Person so required to make the same shall reside; and the Court in which such Declararation shall be so made and subscribed shall cause the same to be preserved among the Records of the said Court.

Proviso as to Naval and Military Officers under certain Rank, and to Officers of the Revenue.

VII. Provided always, That no Naval Officer below the Rank of Rear Admiral, and no Military Officer below the Rank of Major General in the Army or Colonel in the Militia, shall be required to make or subscribe the said Declaration, in respect of his Naval or Military Commission; **** ****: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend to require any Naval or Military Officer, or other Person as aforesaid, upon whom any Office, Place, Commission, Appointment, or Promotion shall be conferred during his Absence from *England*, or within Three Months previous to his Departure from thence, to make and subscribe the said Declaration until after his Return to *England*, or within Six Months thereafter.

Copy

Private

War Office
3rd December 1850

My dear Dawson

Before I send the usual letter to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts calling for an Estimate of the probable ~~saving~~ Charge of their Department for the ensuing year, I forward it to you in order, that I may have the opinion of the Treasury whether the sum required to defray the Expence of this Department, should not be included in the same Estimate as the Commissariat Dept. as the Department is solely under the Orders of the

Treasury, their general duties relating to the examination of such accounts as belong to the Army & Extraordinaries.

This is a mere matter of office routine, if it is considered more advisable to adhere to the old form, say so, & there is an end of the subject.

Ever my dear Dawson

Yr

W Harding

(25)

Jos Dawson Esq

W.P.